

## Bush Starting Trip With Bid in Bonn To Counter Soviet

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service

BONN — Vice President George Bush arrived here Sunday on the first leg of a seven-nation West European visit that is aimed at countering a Soviet "peace offensive" and affirming the Reagan administration's commitment to arms control.

Mr. Bush's two-day stay in West Germany, which includes a stop in West Berlin Monday, is the most important and sensitive on his 12-day trip. He will also visit the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, France and Britain, and will stop in Geneva to meet Soviet arms negotiators.

West Germany is swept up in a tense and extremely fluid parliamentary election campaign, and the outcome of the vote on March 6 could be significantly influenced by popular perceptions of Washington's attitude toward the Soviet Union and arms control.

Along with Italy, Britain, Belgium and the Netherlands, West

Germany is to receive a new generation of U.S. medium-range missiles if the Geneva talks with the Soviet Union remain stalled at the end of this year.

Opposition polls suggest that a majority of West Germans are anxious about the new missiles and hopeful of a Geneva accord. The opposition Social Democratic Party has made the missiles a central campaign issue, and has demanded that the United States match what it portrays as Soviet concessions at Geneva.

As the campaign has intensified, Chancellor Helmut Kohl has found himself caught between a wish to remain a steadfast U.S. ally and a concern that the Social Democrats will portray him as lacking commitment to arms reductions and a breakthrough in Geneva.

Like leaders in Britain and Italy, Mr. Kohl and his foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, have recently shaded their support for the Reagan administration's so-called "zero option." The calls for the Soviet Union to dismantle an estimated 600 SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 missiles aimed at Western Europe, in return, NATO would not deploy 572 cruise and Pershing-2 systems.

After some public floundering and contradiction, the Kohl government now argues that the zero option remains a desirable goal but that an intermediate agreement that guaranteed medium-range parity between NATO and the Warsaw Pact might also be acceptable.

But in an interview, one of Mr. Kohl's closest advisers said that the West German public had become confused by the complexities and technical details of the missile debate, and that the government was not hoping for a major departure from the zero option by Mr. Bush.

Rather, the aide insisted, Mr. Kohl believes that Mr. Bush could best capture the West German public's imagination by declaring forcefully that President Ronald Reagan is ready for a summit meeting with Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader. Mr. Andropov has created a "skillful peace offensive" designed to distract the March elections.

It's enough to give the impression that the Americans are ready to go forward," said the adviser.

"Our people are interested in détente with the Soviet Union.

They are also interested in the friendship with France and the United States."

On a four-day visit here earlier this month, Andriy A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, expressed Moscow's interest in a summit meeting. Washington's position has been that a Reagan-Andropov encounter would need careful preparation.

For Mr. Kohl, a Bush endorsement of a summit would carry a personal bonus because the West German chancellor, in declarations here and on a visit to the United States in November, was the first Western leader to push publicly for such a meeting.

By contrast, an abrupt Reagan administration move from the zero option before March 6 could benefit Hans-Jochen Vogel, the Social Democratic candidate, who could claim to have budged Washington into making concessions.

As the regime in Warsaw succeeded in stopping acts of open resistance, it announced in November with the Polish primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, that the visit had been rescheduled for June. But church sources said then that for the pope this was little more than an expression of his hopes.

As late as Jan. 12, the pontiff himself revealed his doubts about the trip by saying in a prayer to the Virgin of Czestochowa, "To you I entrust if and how it shall take place."

Snowdy's announcement came at a time when relations between the church and the Soviet Union are more strained than usual. Last month, Moscow for the first time severely criticized John Paul directly, through its Tass news agency.

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## Nigerian Exodus Grows As Frontier Crossing Is Opened by Ghana

Reuters

SEME, Nigeria — The exodus of West Africans expelled from Nigeria accelerated dramatically Sunday, after Ghana opened a frontier crossing to allow its citizens to get home.

On Saturday, when Ghana announced that it would open the crossing at Afao, on its border with Togo, more than 100,000 Ghanaians were waiting at Semen, a checkpoint on the Nigerian border with Benin. Ghana closed its land borders in September in an attempt to stop smuggling and currency trafficking.

By Sunday afternoon, a double line of vehicles that had stretched for more than a mile had vanished, as authorities in Benin allowed the Ghanaians to enter on the road home through Togo.

Previously, Benin had allowed in only small groups of the undocumented foreigners whom Nigeria had ordered to leave by Monday. The Benin officials had feared that, with the Ghanaian border closed, they might have to cope with vast numbers of stranded Ghanaians.

More than 400,000 people, the bulk of them Ghanaians, have passed through Semen. Ghanaian officials have said that as many as one million Ghanaians could be living in Nigeria, by far the largest foreign group affected by the expulsion order.

Ghana's reopening of its borders also led to a rush there from the port of Lagos, where tens of thousands of Ghanaians have been awaiting evacuation by sea.

There was no definite word on the arrival of ships from Ghana to help in the evacuation, and some people were selling their belongings to raise the fare to go home by road.

Earlier Sunday, a Nigerian radio broadcast warned that all Ghanaians had been ordered to leave the port "or face the consequences." But the order, the second in a week, produced little reaction among at least 100,000 Ghanaians at the port. "They have sent no one to clear us out, and until they do we will stay," said one.

Nigeria wanted the port cleared and the people to move to a special terminal at the airport in Lagos. About 1,000 people a day are leaving on special flights to Accra, Ghana's capital, but most people at the port cannot afford the fare, which is the equivalent of \$150.

Nigerian authorities will begin searches for illegal immigrants on Monday. But Interior Ministry officials have said people who are at recognized assembly points will not be arrested.

Among the others affected by the expulsion order are citizens of Chad, Togo, Benin, the Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Niger and Upper Volta. Ghana, Togo and Benin have set up emergency reception centers for their citizens, who emigrated to Nigeria in search of work.

Nigerian authorities, in announcing the order on Jan. 17, said the aliens had abused an agreement on freedom of movement in the Economic Community of West African States. They also said some of the foreigners had been involved in the expulsion order.

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General Franco Angioni, third from left, the commander of the Italian contingent to the multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut, inspects the area where an Israeli soldier was killed in a guerrilla ambush on Sunday.

## Beirut Shelled; Israeli Soldier Dies in Ambush

By Herbert Denton  
*Washington Post Service*

BEIRUT — Shells and rockets pounded commercial and residential neighborhoods of East Beirut Sunday as Christian militiamen and Moslem Druze fighters in the hills overlooking the capital exchanged hundreds of rounds of artillery in the predawn darkness.

At least two persons were killed and there was scattered damage to buildings and cars in the worst bout of violence between Lebanese Christians and Moslem Druze fighters in Beirut since the Israeli invasion last summer.

Later Sunday, an Israeli soldier was killed and four others were wounded when rocket-propelled grenades were fired at their ar-

mored unit patrolling just south of the city.

State and privately owned Lebanese radio and television reported that the mother of a Lebanese Army colonel and another person were killed when the Israeli patrol retaliated by leveling a nearby two-story house with machine-guns and tank shells.

The Associated Press reported that the Lebanese National Resistance Front, a group that supports the Palestine Liberation Organization, had claimed responsibility for the ambush and vowed to "continue the armed struggle until every inch where an Israeli soldier stands is liberated."

An Israeli military spokesman said the attackers were operating

from an area that "in principle was supposed to be" under the control of the U.S. Marine contingent of the multinational peacekeeping force. Captain Dale Dye, a Marine spokesman, said, "There was no activity whatsoever in our area."

The day's incidents increased fears in the capital, where acts of violence are often followed by acts of revenge, that the fragile calm that has existed in recent months was deteriorating.

Druze militiamen fired more than 150 shells into the predominantly Christian eastern sector of the city and nearby suburbs. The Druze later said the shelling was in retaliation for the 500 rounds the Christians had fired into Moslem villages in the mountains, killing

one civilian and damaging mosques and many homes.

The only death from the shelling reported in East Beirut was Cloihain Semex, a 70-year-old French priest, who was struck at the Brothers of Lazarus chapel in the Ashrafiyah neighborhood.

Christian militiamen said the Druze had been assisted in the battles by Syrian guns farther east in the mountains, but a Druze command post in Chouyeaf, militiamen heatedly denied they had received help from the Syrians.

Police, meanwhile, said that the death toll had reached 30 in Friday's car-bombing of a building in eastern Lebanon belonging to Yasser Arafat's al-Fatah Palestinian guerrilla group.

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Mr. Begin, emerging from a 45-minute private meeting with Mr. Navon, said only that the Israeli president would make an official announcement about his future "very shortly." A spokesman for Mr. Navon said after the meeting the president might hold a press conference Tuesday or Wednesday.

The radio report did not say whether Mr. Navon, 61, would re-enter politics after his five-year term expires in May. New elections for the Knesset, or parliament, are not scheduled until 1985, but they could be called earlier.

Yitzhak Navon

## Riots Mark N. Ireland Anniversary

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland (AP) — After a night of rioting, 3,000 people marched peacefully through London's staunchly Roman Catholic Bogside district Sunday to mark the anniversary of the so-called "Bloody Sunday," when British paratroopers killed 14 Catholic civil rights marchers.

Fourteen bands led the parade, and 14 young carried wreaths in memory of those who died. After the rally, a small group of began hurling rocks and bottles at police. But a police spokesman described the incident as "very minor" and said there were no injuries.

Earlier Sunday, rioters attacked security patrols with gasoline in the Bogside and Creggan sections of the city. A police spokesman said two buses were hijacked and set on fire in Bogside, where the event "Bloody Sunday" took place, but no casualties were reported.

## Belgian Cabinet Split Over Mayors

BRUSSELS (AP) — The Belgian government, meeting for a third consecutive day Sunday, remained deadlocked on the appointment of a French-speaking mayor in a Dutch-speaking community of 4,000 citizens.

Sources said that the mayoral appointment has split Prime Minister Wilfried Martens' Christian Democratic coalition partners along linguistic lines. That has fueled speculation of a crisis within the four-center-right coalition.

Interior Minister Charles-Ferdinand Notthomb, a French-speaking Christian Democrat, proposed José Happart, 35, as mayor of De Panne, 100 kilometers (62 miles) east of Brussels. Sources said Mr. Martens' Dutch-speaking Christian Democrats oppose Mr. Happart because of extremist views in the language issue.

## For the Record

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — The United Nations undersecretary for political affairs, Diego Cordovez, met President Babar and Prime Minister Sultan Ali Kishmand on Saturday in Kabul, radio said. The radio, monitored in Islamabad, gave no details.

Mr. Cordovez is seeking a political solution to the Afghan problem. The officials said the cigarettes, estimated to be worth almost \$400 on the southern Italian black market, were hidden in bags pur-

## U.S. Aid to El Salvador May Hang on a Phrase

By Raymond Bonner  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — A new fight is developing over aid to El Salvador, with the House, Senate and State Department all disputing the amount that each of the others contends Congress authorized for that country.

The drafters of the legislation in the House insisted in interviews that only \$40 million in economic support funds was appropriated for El Salvador. But their Senate counterparts were equally明白 that the amount was \$95 million. Adding to the confusion, El Salvador's ambassador to Washington, Ernesto Rivas Gallon, said Friday that the State Department had advised the Salvadoran government that the figure was \$105 million.

If they try to get more than \$40 million, there will be major repercussions," said Edwin F. Powers, senior staff member of the House Foreign Operations subcommittee, which is the starting point in the House for all foreign aid appropriations.

If El Salvador succeeds in getting more, it appears that much of the credit will go to the country's Washington lobbyist, Dennis M. Neil, who outlined his strategy in a memorandum to Mr. Gallon.

Efforts to get the Senate's version were unsuccessful. The Senate subcommittee member with whom Mr. Neil said he had disputed Mr. Gallon's

## 'Reasonable' Accord With EC Sought by U.S.

(Continued from Page 1) that was necessary to show we had the ability to react, but we are seeking a reasonable solution."

Mr. Baldridge was interviewed in Davos, where he is participating in an annual symposium that drew 500 business leaders and government officials from 52 countries.

One proposed solution to the U.S.-EC dispute suggested by some Europeans is an immediate reduction of EC subsidies, which European officials attending the conference said would prove politically explosive and probably impossible to implement. Another would be to negotiate market-sharing arrangements.

"You cannot call it organized worldwide market-sharing, but such arrangements to avoid harming each other's markets is what we favor," said a senior EC official, who declined to be identified as a member of the delegation.

However, Mr. Willoch acknowledged that high inflation or deficits have left "little room for maneuvering" in some countries, which Mr. Schmidt identified as France and the United States.

But the Norwegian leader contended that other nations could pursue joint expansionary policies.

He and Mr. Schmidt, along with other ministers in Davos, said such a group of countries could include Japan, West Germany, Austria, Switzerland and possibly Britain.

Mr. Willoch recommended a draft proposal for "concerted action" aimed at a revival of the OECD economies" he readied for action at the May OECD ministerial meeting in Paris.

Mr. Baldridge was noncommittal in the interview, noting only that "there may be some individual countries which should pursue expansionary programs now, such as Japan, but I fear a concerted worldwide program would be like asking for a concerted program to create an inflationary spiral."

The OECD secretary-general, Emile van Lennep, also is attending the Davos symposium.

Officials declined over the weekend to confirm a Tokyo newspaper report that the government will give \$20 million a year to pay for a 1,000-man battalion in the American, French and Italian peacekeeping force.

But the request for funds for the 4,400-man force was made by U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in Washington on Jan. 20.

Officials said a final decision has not yet been reached, but Mr. Nakasone is understood to have ordered a decision soon on the amount to be given as Mr. Shultz is visiting Tokyo now and is expected to pass through Tokyo again at the end of a 12-day tour of Japan, China and South Korea.

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# White House Forced to Change Its Tone Amid Evidence of Economic Mistakes

By Leonard Silk  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — President Ronald Reagan's second State of the Union Message, delivered to Congress last week, and his Budget and Annual Economic Report, to be presented this week, are efforts by the administration to change its tone and correct some of the mistakes it made during its first two years.

The changes were forced on the administration by the evidence of those mistakes. The economy is in the deepest slump since World War II, with 12 million workers on the unemployment rolls and a couple of million more too discouraged to go on looking for work. Capital investments in the farm are the worst since the Depression. The prospective budget deficit for the current fiscal year is estimated at \$208 billion, with a string of big deficits to come. There is a loss of U.S. competitiveness in world markets and, at the crux of political-economic decision making, a loss of Republican congressional seats and gubernatorial mansions in the 1982 midterm election and the threatened loss of the White House in 1984.

In his address to Congress, Mr. Reagan acknowledged his economic concerns. "The state of our union is strong," he said, "but our econo-

my is troubled. For too many of our fellow citizens this is a painful period. We must all do everything in our power to bring their ordeal to an end."

And, pursuing that theme in the one statement that provoked wide applause — wide because the Democrats had decided to dramatize

correction — a "recalibration," as Martin S. Feldstein, chairman of his Council of Economic Advisors, called it in a recent interview — that might enable him to get home free with an economic recovery lasting at least through 1984 and without making major changes in his overall goal of reducing taxes, shrinking the social and regulatory role of the government and expanding its military budget.

But he had to give a little ground to his opponents and critics, including some within his own administration. Details of the Reagan budget broke just before the weekend. They showed a proposed \$348.5 billion in spending for fiscal 1984, an increase of \$43.5 billion from 1983 that would leave a \$189 billion deficit — assuming that the administration got \$43 billion in "savings" that it will be seeking from Congress.

Three-quarters of the increase in spending would go to the military, with defense going up from \$208.9 billion in 1983 to \$238.9 billion in 1984 and \$277.5 billion in 1985. That includes cuts of \$3 billion each year, which is unlikely to appease his critics. Under the Reagan plan, military spending would go up 9 percent next year, after allowing for inflation; at the same time, Mr. Reagan is proposing to cut domestic outlays by 3 percent after inflation.

Even assuming Congress gives the president what he is proposing, not much deficit shrinking is likely in the next two years. The administration projects that this year's \$208 billion deficit would come down to \$189 billion in 1984 and then go up to \$194 billion in 1985. Only in the three succeeding years would the deficit come down more sharply, to \$117 billion in 1988.

On the basis of the administration's cautious growth projections — 1.4 percent in 1983, 3.9 percent in 1984, then 4 percent annually — unemployment is expected to average 10.7 percent this year, barely below the December 1982 rate of 10.8 percent, and to come down only gradually to 6.6 percent in 1988. From the 1940s to the 1970s, "full employment" was considered

the equivalent of an unemployment rate of 4 percent; Mr. Reagan's economists now regard the "noninflationary" unemployment rate — one that will make the coming expansion "sustainable" — as between 6 percent and 7 percent.

Under the Reagan plan, the main move toward creating more jobs would come from the administration's fiscal policy and the Federal Reserve's monetary policy. Immediately, however, the administration is pushing a stimulative package of tax increases starting in late 1983, if the budget deficit exceeds 2.5 percent of the Gross National Product.

Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve, told Congress this month that monetary policy, too, is pushing for recovery.

With this twin thrust, America is indeed likely to be "on the mend" during the second two years of Mr. Reagan's term. And, internationally, the administration will be pressing as well on its industrial allies, especially Japan, to open its markets more widely to U.S. goods and to restore what the president called "sustained non-inflationary growth" in the world economy, and on Congress, for a military budget to back a "realistic military strategy" to deal with the Soviet Union.

In the budget for 1984, the year made famous more than three decades ago by George Orwell, the United States, as the leader of Orwell's first great power, "Oceania," indeed confronts the two other great powers it foresees: Eurasia and Eastasia. In the real 1984, the threat from Eurasia, the Soviet bloc, is military. That from Eastasia, led by Japan, is economic.

As he struggles to bring new order to his economic and military strategies, Mr. Reagan is seeking to deploy Oceania's resources against both these great powers. The budgetary issue, on which the nation focused last week, is whether those resources might be overstrained.

## NEWS ANALYSIS

what they see as a significant ideological change — Mr. Reagan declared: "We in government must take the lead in restoring the economy."

Were those changes primarily of tone or substance?

Mr. Reagan clearly had changed his tone. He was taking a conciliatory, bipartisan approach to Congress, recognizing the need to mend fences, and not only with Democrats. Many rebellious Republicans, including moderates and conservatives, are upset by the economic and political results of his first two years in office. In short, the normal forces of democratic politics seemed to be moving a sharply ideological administration toward an effort to reacquire the support of a broader constituency.

In Congress, Mr. Reagan would need that support to succeed in making the midcourse

## Democrats Said to Consider Opposition to Arms Nominee

By Walter Pincus  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Democrats on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee are to meet this week to determine whether they will oppose, as a group, the nomination of Kenneth L. Adelman to head the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, according to a Democrat on the panel.

The meeting was set, the senator said, because Mr. Adelman's performance at his confirmation hearing Thursday was considered "appalling" by several Democrats. Before the session, the senator said, no Democrat on the committee "had strong feelings" about the nominee, except Alan Cranston of California, who was critical of him.

The panel's chairman, Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, announced, meanwhile, that he

would suspend final action on the nomination until the Reagan administration gives him a "a date certain" by which it will deliver its final recommendations on modifying two agreements with the Soviet Union, the threshold test-ban treaty of 1974 and the nuclear-test treaty of 1976.

Under the treaties, the two sides agreed to limit underground nuclear detonations of weapons and peaceful devices to less than 150 kilotons, the equivalent of 150,000 tons of TNT.

Both sides have pledged to honor the agreements, although the Senate has not ratified either.

Mr. Percy has been trying since 1981 to get the administration to send the agreements to the Senate for ratification. In July, President Ronald Reagan announced that he would seek amendments to strengthen the treaties' verification

provisions, but the amendments have not been proposed.

A Senate source said Friday that Mr. Percy "left his patience" Thursday when Mr. Adelman said that he did not know if he could get a decision by the administration on the treaties.

"There is no one within the administration who wants to champion either treaty," an administration official said Friday in explaining the delay.

Meanwhile, according to sources,

a battle has been going on within the administration, with one group seeking to do away with the threshold agreement in order to test higher-yield weapons, and another group wanting to improve the treaty's on-site verification provisions.

The sources said Pentagon and

Department of Energy officials are among the group that wants the threshold agreement to lapse so there can be a test of the MX missile warhead, which has a yield of more than 400 kilotons. The warhead is based on a design that was tested before the kiloton limitation took effect. Some nuclear scientists believe that because of design changes, the yield cannot be certified without a new test at the warhead's full power.

The State Department spokesman, John Hughes, said Friday that a decision on the improvements needed to make the treaties acceptable would be ready "in the near future."

The amendments will require Soviet agreement, an official said.

On Friday, The United States rejected a Soviet proposal for a nuclear-free zone in central Europe as being unrealistic and not contribut-

ing to security and stability in Europe.

The Soviet Union said the proposal may be included in negotiations now taking place in Vienna.

At the confirmation hearing Thursday for Mr. Adelman, who is the deputy U.S. representative to the United Nations, Mr. Cranston described him as "clearly a novice in the arms-control field".

Mr. Adelman said that he had not thought about whether a limited nuclear war could occur or how he would respond if the Soviet Union proposed a verifiable treaty that called for the elimination of nuclear weapons.

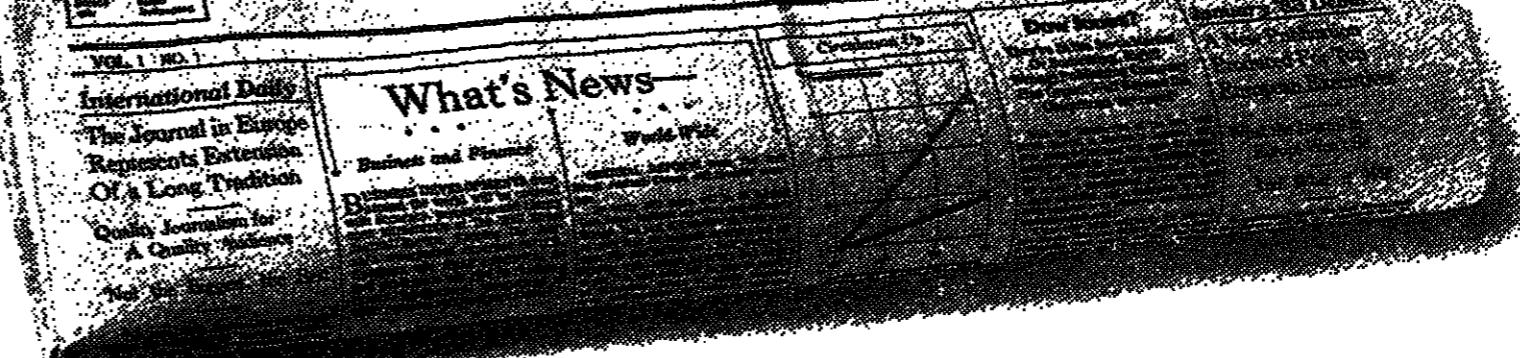
One senator said his colleagues had been "shaken" by Mr. Adelman's performance.

The committee has scheduled another session with Mr. Adelman on Thursday.

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## Naples Resisting Organized Crime

### Marches, Strikes Protest Camorra's Violent Influence

By Don A. Schanche

*Los Angeles Times Service*

NAPLES — "We're fed up. The city is on fire with exasperation," said the burly Neapolitan driver, pointing from his taxicab window down deserted streets where not a single coffee bar, restaurant, store or small business was open.

"Naples has finally finished with being walked over by the criminals," Bishop Antonio Riboldi said.

Both men spoke with deep satisfaction — and hope — about the unparalleled public outrage in the Naples area for the past two months against the local Mafia-like criminal organization, the Camorra.

For two days last week, almost every artisan and commercial operation in Naples and more than a dozen surrounding towns shut down to protest the mob extortions who collect an estimated \$2 billion a year from activities ranging from big-time drug traffic to petty shakedowns.

Twice since last month, about

15,000 young people, most of them university and secondary school students, marched on the medieval castle of Don Rafael Cutolo, a mob boss, in the Camorra-controlled town of Ottaviano on the slopes of nearby Mount Vesuvius.

Like the better-known Mafia in Sicily, to which it is loosely tied, the Camorra makes life hell for the citizens who have been forced to live with it.

"Almost everyone has been forced to pay 'protection' by the extortions," said Sergio Cappuccio, secretary general of the shopkeepers' association that called the two-day protest strike last Wednesday and Thursday. "The situation has reached completely unbearable proportions."

In addition to the extortion racket, the Camorra mobsters control as much of Italy's drug traffic as the Mafia does in Sicily, hold heavy investments in the local construction industry and run huge commercial networks specializing in contraband commodities.

According to Judge Italo Barbini,

an estimated 5,000 hardened criminals operating in 30 clans under two rival overlords employ 100,000 Neapolitans in contraband sales and other small-time operations while the mobsters themselves battle over their shares of the profits.

Last year, 265 people were gunned down in the streets, stabbed or, in one case, beheaded in the escalating gang war. So far this year, 23 more have died.

I think everybody is simply fed up, especially with the drugs and the killings," said Pasquale Bruno of nearby Castellammare, one of the organizers of the student protest marches against the stronghold of the Camorra boss.

Like many of Naples' outlying towns, the shipbuilding center of Castellammare is dominated by the Camorra. The rule of "Omerta," or silence in the face of criminal activity, is deeply ingrained.

Thus it surprised Mr. Bruno and others when thousands, many of them young women and girls, showed up for the first march.

The Naples shopkeepers and artisans groups encompassing virtually all commercial activities from the neighborhood auto mechanics to the city's largest department store, also were surprised at the response to their call for the protest strike. An estimated 54,000 commercial establishments joined the two-day shutdown.

Despite the protests, the victims remain frightened of the mobsters who rule the Camorra. Among the chief demands of the protest groups is for a system of anonymous reporting that will make it possible for individual witnesses to remain safely unidentified when they call police to report Camorra crimes such as extortion. Mob retaliation in the past has been swift and sure.

To Bishop Riboldi, however, there is hope because people have come out in such large numbers.

"Something already has changed," he said. "The people are speaking out. The people are rebelling. This is a historic occasion."

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## Brandt, Kohl Reflect On Hitler's Accession

*United Press International*

BERLIN — West Germany must always remember its past to secure its future, Willy Brandt, the Social Democratic Party leader and former chancellor, said Sunday in a ceremony marking the 50th anniversary of Hitler's accession to power.

Mr. Brandt said that Germany would be lost if it attempted to run away from its Nazi past. "To forget would be to fundamentally damage our future," he said in the ceremony at the Reichstag in West Berlin.

Germany could not simply wipe away 12 years of its history under Nazi rule and pretend it did not happen, he said. "I say to all young people distrust all those who invite us to forget our history or flatter us. The danger lies in silence, which would provide a hiding for the guilty and rob us of the weapons we need to make a future."

Chancellor Helmut Kohl, in a long speech at the same ceremony that sketched the events leading up to the accession of Hitler, the beginning of dictatorship and the world war, laid heavy emphasis on the grief Germans felt about the Nazi period.

"We are moved with grief for the victims, the cities and the countries laid waste, the murdered, the martyred, the fallen, grief over the damage to European peace, grief about the divided German nation," Mr. Kohl said.

He said that military victory during the war was followed by the mass murder of millions of European Jews. "How many tears, how

much sorrow was caused. How many prayers and deepest wishes rose to heaven as inhumanity triumphed ... The name of Germany was disgraced before the eyes of humanity," Mr. Kohl said.

More than 50,000 people demonstrated Saturday on the eve of the anniversary, marching through West Germany's major cities.

In East Berlin, thousands of Germans led by the Communist Party leader, Erich Honecker, marked the date by laying wreaths on the memorial to Unter Den Linden in memory of the victims of fascism and the 50 million dead of World War II, the official press agency, ADN, said.

Despite the protests, the victims remain frightened of the mobsters who rule the Camorra. Among the chief demands of the protest groups is for a system of anonymous reporting that will make it possible for individual witnesses to remain safely unidentified when they call police to report Camorra crimes such as extortion. Mob retaliation in the past has been swift and sure.

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## Rise in Poll Buoys Bundestag Hopes of Genscher's Party

By James M. Markham

*New York Times Service*

BERLIN — The Free Democrats' morale and public standing dipped precipitously after the party abandoned Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in September, bringing Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his conservative Christian Democrats to power in a parliamentary switch. Many left-wingers left the liberal Free Democrat Party in protest.

In a keynote speech at Freiburg, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the party chairman, sharply attacked the opposition Social Democrats and warned that an alliance between them and the rad-

ical Green party would lead West Germany on a neutralist course out of the Atlantic alliance.

But he also argued the need for the Free Democrats to balance the coalition against elements in the Christian Democrat party that opposed détente with communist Europe and wanted "to turn back the wheel of history." Mr. Genscher was alluding to the right-wing Bavarian leader, Franz Josef Strauss, who has undisguised aspirations to supplant him as foreign minister.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Overlooked Skellum

Regarding "Language: A Mixed Bag Lady" (IHT, Jan. 3): "Skell" is indeed "a beast of a bit of slang." I'm surprised, though, as a Scot, that William Safire failed to quote or refer to the beast as used by Robert Burns in "Tam o' Shanter."

*She tould thee weel that  
was a stell.*

*A bletherin' blusterin' drunken  
babbler...*

And what a beast of a rhyme:

WILLIAM T. MCKINNON  
Norwegian School of Economic  
and Business Administration  
Bergen-Sandviken, Norway

## Cheeseballs to Come

Regarding "A Bird in the Hand" (IHT, Jan. 17):

Let me add: This brave attempt by Ann Bayard Fahn to remedy the cheeseball problem may leave a few lumps in readers' stomachs. Salad is fine with fondue, but only in the form of grace administered to the cow or two or three years before consumption of our controversial specialty.

The preparation and eating of fondue is an elaborate ritual with

as many variations as there are Swiss citizens. At the Société Suisse Contre les Balles de Fondue the experts are working on a new edition of the classic "Le Bonheur de la Fondue." The last version (1957) weighed 3.7 kilograms.

K. GEIGER  
Geneva

## Coffee and Marriage

Regarding "For the Egyptian Love Comes After Marriage" (IHT, Jan. 12) by David Lamb:

The reference to the tradition of serving coffee to the prospective bridegroom, and to the coded appraisal of the coffee's quality, reminds me of a popular Arab proverb which likens the requirements for good coffee to those for a good husband: "If (he) must be strong, let him be strong and sweet and brown."

DERREKA KRISHNAN  
Lausanne, Switzerland

## The Fleeting Dance

Regarding "Taking Steps to Save the Dance" (IHT, Jan. 21):

I have long been fascinated by dance as an art form simply because of its lack of permanence. I

## Kennedy, a President Forgotten?

Although I am not a citizen of the United States, I value the special relationship which exists between my country, Great Britain, and America. In addition to this I have always respected and admired the late President John F. Kennedy. Therefore I regarded it as a privilege to be able to visit the memorial to him in Runnymede, England, last Nov. 22.

I was glad of the solitude as I laid some flowers on the memorial and stood for a few moments of silent remembrance, yet I was saddened that name was the only tribute. It may be that other tributes were laid later in the day, but as my visit to the memorial was at 1:30 P.M., I doubt it. I had somehow imagined that the U.S. Embassy would carry out some act of remembrance on this the anniversary of the assassination.

FRANK DEAS  
Virginia Water, England

Perhaps it is not possible of

even desirable for an honor guard from the detachment of U.S. Marines at the embassy to stand duty at the memorial, but surely it is not too much to expect that the ambassador should send an attaché to lay flowers. It is after all only an hour's drive from London.

To get across a somewhat muddy field and then climb the stone steps, only half of which had been swept clear of leaves. While I did this willingly, I could not help but feel that more care could be taken of the memorial site. On this site of Great Britain, where the British people did gladly give to the United States of America in memory of John F. Kennedy, it is simply not too much to expect that the U.S. government could arrange for adequate caretaking.

FRANK DEAS

Virginia Water, England

Portrait of John F. Kennedy by James Wyeth.

Sam WELLER  
Zurich

## \$32,883 Question

As a student who is duesaving at the rate of \$12,500 per annum, I would love to know who it is that gives International Herald Tribune readers an average annual income of \$70,383.

ANDREW TAUBER  
London

Soviet Cracking Down  
On Shirkers and GraftCampaign by Andropov Regime  
Considered Toughest Since Stalin

By Dusko Doder  
*Washington Post Service*

MOSCOW — The new Soviet leadership under Yuri V. Andropov is mounting a law-and-order campaign on a scale not seen here since the days of Stalin.

The government's attack on absenteeism and corruption during the past few weeks, according to long-time Moscow residents, is comparable to, although less brutal than campaigns carried out during the late dictator's rule.

I admit that there is a certain academic curiosity about how the original production of "Swan Lake" might have looked, but the attempt to recreate such a work would be futile and ridiculous as trying to envision the original performance of a Bach variation by having the piece performed on an instrument of the period.

The original reception of a work involves a great many social, personal, one-time elements that can never be fully recreated. It seems to me that the time involved would be better spent in exhibiting and developing the art of our own time, as dance is forced to do. Longevity in art is important to a certain majority because we have been trained to understand only the brilliance of art 50 to 100 years after its conception. In the right frame of mind we could learn to accept our own time as important.

## One-Woman Band

Regarding "Women Breaking Symphony Gynephobia Bars" (IHT, Jan. 22) by Donald Henshaw:

It would be interesting to learn when Doriot Anthony Dwyer took up the clarinet. She remains one of the finest flautists in the country.

ELIZABETH BALLARD.  
Roscoff, France

## Good Aftertaste

May I ask Lauren Berdy (Letters, Jan. 24), who draws a simile between Mr. Root's writing on food and Henry Miller's "food for our souls," how come I never felt nauseated after reading a Waverley Root article?

SAM WELLER  
Zurich

The drive seems directed at two crucial problems.

One is the long-entrenched looseness of labor discipline, which seems to grow out of the nature of the Soviet economy and is a major factor in shortages, poor-quality goods, delays in services and overall inefficiency.

The other is corruption and illegal private dealings that form the basis of a thriving underground economy. As Soviet society grew more affluent in the 1970s, the underground economy became a lubricant for the rigidity of the centrally planned system, providing access to goods and services for those who have either money or important connections.

The two activities are linked to the extent that they have produced a complex network of payoffs throughout the society. A Moscow taxi driver writing in the weekly *Literaturnaya Gazeta* recently said he regularly has to bribe police, mechanics, the taxi dispatchers and various inspectors just to hold his job.

What economic tools the government is preparing to deal with the situation is not clear yet. However, while the vigilante raids are apparently a temporary measure to shock the nation out of its lethargy, the law-and-order drive is expected to continue.

Judging by the press comments and letters to the editor, the authorities appear to be generating support for their actions at the grass roots. Since absenteeism has become a risky business, long food lines have become noticeably shorter, barber shops are not crowded at mid-morning, and it has even become pleasant to take a ride on a Moscow city bus.

If there is opposition to the measures, it is only visible among shop managers and sales personnel. The manager of a hairdresser's recently shorter, barber shops are not crowded at mid-morning, and it has even become pleasant to take a ride on a Moscow city bus.

Friday, in a sweeping act never before undertaken in the history of the Indian republic, all 60 members of the nation's Council of Ministers, except Mrs. Gandhi, submitted their resignations. This included the 19 senior ministers who made up the cabinet. The resignations gave Mrs. Gandhi a free hand in trying to reorganize her government and recoup the fortunes of her embattled party.

For the first time since India became independent in 1947, the Congress Party was defeated in elections Jan. 5 in the southern Indian states of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. The stunning losses in the two Congress strongholds were generally attributed to the belief among voters that too many Congress Party officeholders were incompetent, insensitive to constituents' needs or corrupt.

The newspaper *Evening Moscow* said Saturday that the Moscow executive committee's department of communal services "plans concrete measures for establishing needed order in the work of subordinate enterprises so as to more fully and better satisfy the needs and demands of Muscovites in public services without damaging their labor productivity."

■ Extended Shopping Planned

The Moscow city government is drawing up a schedule for longer shop hours that will come into effect within months. The Associated Press reported.

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The losses dramatized what is widely recognized as a progressive weakening of the Congress Party organization, which now has no



Prime Minister Indira Gandhi meets with three new cabinet members. From left are Vijaya Bhaskar Reddy, minister without portfolio; Vishwanath P. Singh, minister of state for commerce, and Buta Singh, minister of works, housing, and parliamentary affairs.

Gandhi Names 12 New Ministers  
After Taking 7 of 60 Resignations

By William K. Stevens  
*New York Times Service*

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had begun to repair her Congress Party's deteriorating political position by formally accepting the resignations of seven central government ministers and appointing 12 new ones, some to newly created posts.

The dismissals and appointments, on Saturday, were the first of several that are expected to take place as part of Mrs. Gandhi's response to major electoral reverses earlier this month.

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The losses dramatized what is widely recognized as a progressive weakening of the Congress Party organization, which now has no

been able to win a majority in the last eight state elections, all of which have taken place since Mrs. Gandhi returned to power in 1980.

A ninth election, in the union territory of Delhi, is scheduled for Feb. 5, and the Congress Party is generally believed to be in serious difficulty in that election as well.

The question of the day in New Delhi is whether Mrs. Gandhi will be able to repair the situation well enough to ensure that her party will retain national power in the next general election, which must be held by January 1985.

In addition to the breakup in the Council of Ministers, four of the five Congress Party general secretaries have also resigned. Some chief ministers in states controlled by the Congress Party are expected to be replaced as well.

But with the reorganization barely under way, political analysts and commentators were raising doubts about the ultimate effect of the changes. Mrs. Gandhi, they said, has systematically stripped the Congress Party of much talent over the years in an attempt to discourage challenges to her dominance.

G.K. Reddy, a newspaper commentator, expressed part of this concern in an article Saturday in a paper called *The Hindu*.

Mrs. Gandhi, he wrote, "is left with a relatively limited option in giving a new look to her cabinet because of the paucity of talent in the party for replacing incompetent or controversial colleagues who have brought [a] bad name to the government. Despite all the

talk of drastic changes, it is more likely that she will not be able to go for more than a medium shake-up at this stage."

On Saturday, Mrs. Gandhi appointed three new members to the cabinet or senior inner circle of the Council of Ministers and two of them in some ways seemed to illustrate the difficulty Mrs. Gandhi might have in finding new faces and new talent.

One, Vijaya Bhaskar Reddy, was chief minister of Andhra Pradesh and led the Congress Party to its first electoral defeat in that state.

The other, Vishwanath Pratap Singh, resigned last year as chief minister of the state of Uttar Pradesh after admitting his failure to maintain law and order there.

The third new cabinet member is Buta Singh, who was promoted from a second-level ministerial position after he organized what was widely thought to be a well-run Asian Games spectacle last fall.

Opposition leaders here, in the middle of their campaign against the Congress Party in the Delhi elections, have seized upon the difficulties of Mrs. Gandhi and her party. A.B. Vajpayee, the president of the Bharatiya Janata Party, the Congress Party's main challenger in New Delhi, said Saturday that Mrs. Gandhi's attempt at "political rejuvenation" looks like "an act of desperation by a leader who has lost grip over the situation."

Mrs. Gandhi is not expected to replace her entire Council of Ministers. Eight of the 59 ministers who resigned Friday were restored to office Saturday, but shifted to new posts.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Both Georges at Large

It is a remarkable moment in the Reagan administration's foreign policy when the vice president and the secretary of state are dispatched to opposite points on the globe — George Bush to Europe, George Shultz to China by way of Japan — essentially for the same purpose: to try to gain back ground lost during the administration's first two years. A more graphic acknowledgment of earlier difficulties and a more earnest attempt to take remedial action are hard to imagine.

There is an edge of irony to the missions. Mr. Reagan came to the White House pledging to restore confidence in U.S. leadership. At least in Europe, the assertive and often casual nature of some of the words spoken and the measures taken in the name of restoring confidence have eroded confidence. A result is that there is serious question whether, on the key issue of missile deployment, the European allies will be able to hold to their earlier word.

Mr. Bush has the nice task of projecting his chief's firmness and reasonableness while ensuring that both are received in the proper separate mixtures by the allies, by the Soviets and by as-yet unnamed Americans back home. Is he not trying to do something entirely inconsistent? Political leaders are always having to deal with the Taiwan issue, which has received more than enough agitation in the last year, need to be kept from getting in the way of more important considerations in U.S.-Chinese relations.

These more important considerations center on a common interest in security and international cooperation. The span of formal Chinese-American relations has been brief and bumpy, and it may well take some further years for "normalization" to become normal — for the misperceptions, misconceptions and unwarranted expectations to be wrung out of the relationship. Continuing high-level consultations can make it happen sooner.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Falklands: Still There

The Falkland war is over but Britain's dilemma remains. It is clearly defined by Sir Nicholas Henderson, London's ambassador in Washington during the crisis: Without a deal with Argentina, the islands' development will lag and Britain will be saddled with a huge military burden. However, he wisely adds, there will be no deal until Argentina gets some satisfaction concerning "sovereignty."

Don't hold your breath. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is not about to concede anything to the Argentines. Democracies may be slow to anger, but they are slower still to forget. Life on both sides are still fresh in British minds. With an election looming, Mrs. Thatcher has all the more reason to keep the Argentines in the dock.

The prime minister's critics hoped that a blue-ribbon committee appraising the crisis would find enough fault to move her toward compromise. But the Franks committee found "that we would not be justified in attaching any criticism or blame to the present government for the Argentine junta's decision to commit its act of unprovoked aggression."

That is not, however, the report's only message. It records the failures of British governments to find a rational solution to what should have been a minor territorial dispute. Yet from 1965 until the war, Britain could

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### Andropov, Bush, Geneva

In short, Mr. Bush is on a high-level liaison and propaganda tour; and about time, too. For far too long Mr. Andropov has had the stage of world opinion almost to himself for his bewildering "peace dove" performances.

— The Sunday Telegraph (London).

The pressure is on. People everywhere are demanding a genuine nuclear arms agreement at Geneva. It is unrealistic for some Western leaders to insist on Mr. Reagan's "zero option" under which the Russians would withdraw all their intermediate-range missiles. As for the hard-faced Mr. Andropov, if his henchmen fail to deliver at Geneva he will earn the disgust of all sensible people.

— The Sunday Mirror (London).

### The Mideast Clock Ticks On

The message brought by Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak is that the U.S. peace initiative for the Middle East is in growing danger of becoming just another undelivered note in the dead-letter box of lost diplomatic opportunities. That bleak perception had already taken hold in the Reagan administration.

Has the Reagan initiative come to a dead end? Certainly the road ahead seems less than clear and open, but the diplomatic map may yet reveal some alternative routes, however bumpy, that can still be tried. There is no question, though, that the time to find a way out is rapidly receding. Washington knows that Mr. Mubarak knows that, and so does

Far it is from Asians to tell the French people what government they should elect. For reasons of their own, the French have chosen leaders committed to limitation of free enterprise. Banks, large enterprises, whole industries have been nationalized. French entrepreneurs have become disillusioned, capital has fled, the currency has devalued itself and the nation has been led to the brink of a balance-of-payments crisis. But when a government, in seeking to alleviate those problems, resorts to interfering — blatantly and crudely — with the global economy, perhaps it is not out of order to suggest to the good people of France that they might have made a mistake.

— AsiaWeek (Hong Kong).

## FROM OUR JAN. 31 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1908: Trouble in the Balkans

**PARIS** — The editorial in the Herald reads: "Trouble in the Balkans" is one of the hardy annuals which crop up each spring. "When the snow begins to melt on the mountains" is the vague date generally fixed for the beginning of trouble by the Cassandra of that much-disputed region. But the snow is still lying deep in the passes, and already the condition of the peninsula is again occupying the attention of statesmen. The Turkish authorities have ceased actively to oppress the Christian population, but they look on supinely while the rival sects carry out a war of extermination against each other. Greek, Old Serbian and Bulgarian, each striving for the mastery."

### 1933: Hitler Is New Chancellor

**BERLIN** — Adolf Hitler, an obscure corporal in the German Army in the World War, achieved the most glittering triumph in his life (yesterday) when President von Hindenburg appointed his defeated rival for the presidency chancellor of the Reich. The leader and founder of the National-Socialist movement, who only a year ago was a "man without a country," now heads a "Hartzburg coalition cabinet," consisting of his own party and the Hugenbach Nationalists. The man German Republicans most dread has at last attained the highest office in the state. His cabinet includes the most dangerous foes of the Weimar Constitution and parliamentary democracy.

JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Chairman

KATHARINE GRAHAM AND ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Chairmen

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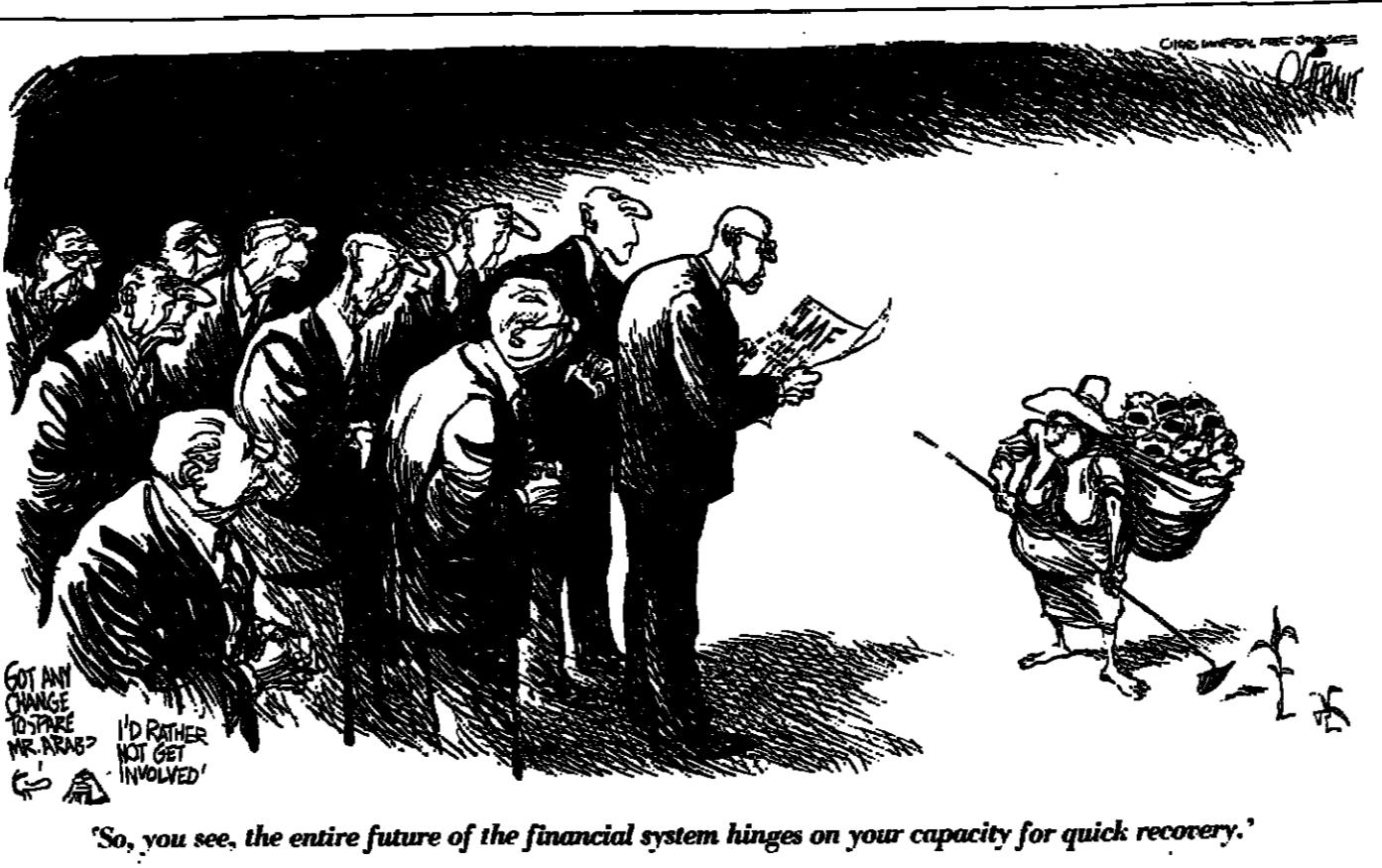
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S.A. au capital de 1,300,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021176. Commission Particulière No. 14231.

U.S. subscription: \$75 per year. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

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"So, you see, the entire future of the financial system hinges on your capacity for quick recovery."

## The Kremlin's War of Words Has to Be Joined

By James Reston

**WASHINGTON** — Vice President George Bush has gone off to Europe to tell allied officials that President Ronald Reagan is *really* serious about controlling the nuclear arms race at home and abroad. It is an ironic situation. That America should be charged by the Soviet Union and especially by the people of Europe with reluctance to control nuclear weapons is outrageous.

The main one is not with the officials but with the people of the NATO countries. And the other one, which does have to do with officials, is that he is carrying no new proposals but is trying to convince them to support the Reagan administration's nuclear policy as it now stands.

He won't have to listen long. He will be told, and he knew this in advance, that most of the allied governments agree with the president's objectives that both Washington and Moscow should eliminate intermediate nuclear missiles from Moscow to Western Europe.

President Eisenhower urged the Soviet leaders to reduce the spectacular expense of all military weapons and apply the cost to the hungry people of the world.

All of that was rejected by the leaders in Moscow, who are still blaming Washington for the stalemate in nuclear arms control.

What is surprising is that America, which invented modern advertising, is not keeping the historical facts straight, even in its own defense.

Mr. Bush has been sent to Europe and the Reagan administration is mobilizing its public relations experts to "sell" its sum-zero missile policy

because it feels it has been put on the defensive by the new Andropov regime in Moscow and by the anti-nuclear forces at home and abroad. It is an ironic situation. That America should be charged by the Soviet Union and especially by the people of Europe with reluctance to control nuclear weapons is outrageous.

At the end of World War II the United States offered not only to control nuclear weapons, when it then had a monopoly, but, after the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, to control and even eliminate nuclear weapons; and Moscow was invited to join the Marshall Plan for the reconstruction of Europe.

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Not only the facts on Washington's side, but the facts as well on the Soviet side. For example, Paul C. Warnke, who was director of the U.S. Arms Control Agency in 1977 and 1978, thinks that President Reagan's nuclear control policy has some merit, but he adds that we must also look at it from Moscow's point of view.

The Reagan sum-zero plan, he suggests, means that the Soviet Union

"must be willing to ignore" British and French intermediate-range nuclear forces; U.S. fighter-bombers stationed in Britain; Sixth Fleet aircraft that carry nuclear weapons; Po-

seidon missiles assigned for NATO defense; the proposed deployment of sea-launched cruise missiles on attack submarines and surface ships. "My own experience," he concludes, "makes me skeptical that the Russians will be this accommodating."

It is not at all clear that public opinion can reach sensible conclusions about what to do about the Soviet SS-20 missiles targeted on every capital of Europe, or how to deter them by having 572 U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 nuclear missiles targeted on the Soviet Union. But if such apocalyptic questions are to be settled by "public diplomacy" and demonstrations in the streets and encampments in West Germany, it might be useful to have some more facts.

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The Reagan sum-zero plan, he suggests, means that the Soviet Union

"must be willing to ignore" British and French intermediate-range nuclear forces; U.S. fighter-bombers stationed in Britain; Sixth Fleet aircraft that carry nuclear weapons; Po-

seidon missiles assigned for NATO defense; the proposed deployment of sea-launched cruise missiles on attack submarines and surface ships. "My own experience," he concludes, "makes me skeptical that the Russians will be this accommodating."

It is not at all clear that public opinion can reach sensible conclusions about what to do about the Soviet SS-20 missiles targeted on every capital of Europe, or how to deter them by having 572 U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 nuclear missiles targeted on the Soviet Union. But if such apocalyptic questions are to be settled by "public diplomacy" and demonstrations in the streets and encampments in West Germany, it might be useful to have some more facts.

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**“Take a good look at our System 12. It’s going to be setting the standard well into the 21st century.”**

# RAND V. ARASKOG

ITT CHAIRMAN, PRESIDENT AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE

With awards for more than 600 telephone exchanges providing 2.3 million lines in ten countries, and more in the pipeline, ITT's fully digital System 12\* is already installed and working in three countries. It is acknowledged to be the world's most advanced telecommunications switching system.

One radically different concept explains its success: ITT's patented, fully-distributed control system.

system Simply stated, distributed control means that instead of one central computer system to run the switching center, the control is at the functional

level. Each block of lines or trunks has its own microprocessor. So a problem in one place can't appear somewhere else. This is just one of the ways we ensure reliability.

On the other hand, with a centrally controlled exchange, it's possible for a single problem to cause the whole system to come to a halt.

The advantages of fully-distributed control are so obvious you would be forgiven for assuming it is built into our competitors' systems as well. But you would be wrong. Only ITT has it.

System 12 is the product of a \$700 million worldwide team effort between computer and

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This accounts for its current pre-eminence. ITT's distributed control principle is so flexible it will comfortably evolve to meet changing demands into the next century.

While others strain to catch up, ITT intends to extend its lead. System 12 just happens to be one of our best ideas.

**The best ideas are  
the ideas that help people.**

III

## International Bond Prices - Week of Jan. 27

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

## RECENT ISSUES

Amt	Security	Strg	Issue Pr.	Mkt. Pr.	Yield			Amt	Security	Strg	Issue Pr.	Mkt. Pr.	Yield									
					%	Mkt	Life Curr						%	Mkt	Life Curr							
dm 200	Int Airlines			100	98	7.28		100	Prv Of Newfoundland	17/14	90 Oct	112	14.17	15.27		100	Prv Of Newfoundland	17/14	90 Oct	112	14.17	15.27
dm 61	Com Co Ltd			100	100	5.57		100	Prv Of Newfoundland	15/12	96 Aug	100	14.12	13.30		100	Prv Of Newfoundland	15/12	96 Aug	100	14.12	13.30
1200	Giroflex Divs			99	98	6.14	11.28	100	Prv Of Nov Scotia	9	92 Mar	67	12.12	11.28		100	Prv Of Nov Scotia	9	92 Mar	67	12.12	11.28
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dm 180	Dominion Mortgage Bank			99	99	7.12	12.18	100	Prv Of Nov Scotia	15/12	92 Jul	100	12.20	11.28		100	Prv Of Nov Scotia	15/12	92 Jul	100	12.20	11.28
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MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1983

Page 9

## EUROBONDS

By CARL GEWIRTZ

## Continuing Gap in Yields Shrinks Market's Demand for New Issues

PARIS — New-issue activity in the Eurobond market shrank markedly last week.

Only one dollar bond was marketed, for Nippon Credit Bank, and all things being equal it probably would not have been launched when it was. But, as it was, it led to an interest rate swap, the deal had to go forward since the timing is dependent on the swap partner rather than the bond issuer.

The offering yield on the 10-year bonds was up 41 basis points (almost half a percentage point) from what the Industrial Bank of Japan offered a week earlier on its seven-year bond. But dealers said Nippon Credit was changing bonds on a when-issued basis at a two-point discount from its offering price of 93%. Even at that discount, however, the yield was almost a half-point below that of older Nippon Credit issues on the secondary market.

The problem with the Nippon issue, some bankers argued, was not that the terms offered but rather that underwriters are already fully stuffed with the inventory of the past few weeks and are unwilling to take on more. And investors, who can find much more remunerative investments in the secondary market, are full-up on bank paper, analysts said.

By contrast, there was considerable activity in the secondary market, where prices were up by almost a point — or \$10.

The flood of the recent highly priced issues also started moving but at very steep discounts. The Exporting paper, bearing a coupon of 9% percent, for which investors need put up only 10 percent of the subscription price now and the balance in August, tumbled to a low of 4% where it produced a current yield of 20 percent. By the end of the week, it was quoted at 5% — still a huge discount, but getting placed.

The same cannot be said for BANSE's 9% of 1983, which were offered at par and require 15 percent payment now and the rest in August. Dealers could not be found to quote a price.

The wrongly priced, fully paid issues were also trading at steep discounts. Texaco's 9% of 1990, offered at 99%, were quoted at 94% for a yield of 10.97 — a sharp contrast to the offering yield of 9.8 percent.

The big surprise of the week was the performance of the Hoechst's 8% percent bonds of 1992 bearing warrants to purchase 22 shares of the company's stock. Trading on a when-issued basis at a discount of four points, the bonds soared to 101% by the end of the week. Short-covering by dealers who had sold paper they did not own on the expectations of replacing it at a lower price, rocketed the price higher once the quote started moving up.

The other surprise of the week was the very sharp rise in the price of zero-coupon bonds. Gain of up to 2% points, which one dealer estimated was the equivalent of a 5-percent increase, were recorded after the Japanese authorities lifted their ban on the purchase of new zero issues.

Japanese purchases will be limited to no more than one-third of any issue, but indications that the market may revive sent the prices of old issues soaring on the secondary market. As the implied yields on the zeros improved, dealers said, speculative money was diverted back to the primary paid issues.

Nevertheless, there remains a very large gap between the yields available on the recent issues and those on seasoned issues. And that gap will have to be closed, before the new-issue market can resume its former vigor.

The unsettled market conditions produced one casualty last week: Hanson Overseas Finance withdrew its proposed \$40 million issue that was to have been converted into its London-listed common stock. Managers said the decline in the value of sterling rendered the stock option unattractive at this time.

By contrast, some portfolio managers said they were now attracted to

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

## Oil-Price Disarray Unsettles Mexicans

By Alan Riding  
New York Times Service



## Banks' Accounting Complicates Brazil Loan Rescheduling

By Carl Gewirtz  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — Getting accurate statistics has always been the bane of the Euromarket.

The Bank for International Settlements, the official scorekeeper, is constantly widening the net it uses to catch data. But its information is still far from complete and

### SYNDICATED LOANS

is published with a time lag of some four months.

Just how big the information gap can be measured by the near-fatal surprise of bankers when Mexico announced in August it could not repay its debt. To fill this hole, commercial banks are currently creating their own pooled data bank.

But as some of the problems emerging over Brazil's rescheduling demonstrate, attempts to compile accurate data may be an impossible task — not the least because of the way the banks themselves keep their records.

In Brazil's case, a considerable volume of money lent to Brazilian entities was not carried on the books of banks as such. And it is known to happen in other cases as well.

As a result, bankers involved in the rescheduling of Brazil's loans are still haggling over what their exposure to Brazil really is and how much debt they are obliged to roll over. The real rub, however, is not how much debt they reschedule, but how much new money they must provide, since that sum is a function of how much Brazilian debt they currently hold.

The disputed debt was not taken over by the banks as Brazilian exposure because the loans, to private companies, were guaranteed by parties outside Brazil. Bankers apparently were able under such circumstances either to report to their board a lower level of exposure than existed or to leave more room in their internally set ceilings for more loans to Brazil — which for long had been paying the highest lending margins of any borrower except the Euromarket.

Here is the way bankers explain it: A German company, for example, would deposit \$100 million with its Luxembourg bank to be used as a guarantee for that bank's loan to the German company's Brazilian subsidiary. But the loan would be carried on the bank's books as a West German risk, rather than a Brazilian risk.

The company's Brazilian subsidiary would pay interest to the Luxembourg bank of 2½ points over the London interbank offered rate. The bank would keep a quarter-percentage point for its services and pass the remainder to the German parent company as additional interest on the original deposit.

A company would want to do this, bankers say, as a means of repatriating profits. In effect, the Brazilian subsidiary would be transferring \$2.25 million a year (the interest at the Libor spread minus the quarter-point service charge) to the parent. This payment would appear on the books of the Brazilian subsidiary as an expense and escape Brazilian taxes on the repatriation of profits.

For some companies, bankers say, the aim was not to escape the profits tax but simply to repatriate funds in situations where the companies had an agreement with the Brazilian authorities not to do so for a certain number of years after startup of a local operation.

Attempts to get bankers to discuss the ethics of these so-called back-to-back loans were unavailing.

As for the syndicated loan market, bankers were jubilant last week as evidence that the market is still operative. The mounting wave of reschedulings created doubts about whether the rank-and-file of traditional Euromarket lenders would remain active.

But the success of the jumbo loan to Denmark, now increased to \$7.3 billion from the initial \$5-billion target, has erased many of the doubts. The response to the Danish loan, one lead manager explained, "demonstrated there is a market. Medium-sized institutions look like they are ready to play."

Even before last week's formal general syndication, which featured two Morgan Guaranty syndicate managers operating 24 hours a day 40 hours a week, the managers of the loan "had received unsolicited offers to participate in the loan."

The 42 lead managers, who underwrote \$30-to-\$50 million each, are now seeking managers at the \$15-million level, co-managers at \$10-to-\$15 million and participants at \$5-to-\$10 million or \$1-to-\$4 million.

The lead managers attribute the success of the Danish loan to the flexibility of its structure — essentially allowing each bank freedom on how much prime Libor or ECU they wanted.

The actual size of the margins over the base rate was important, one of the lead managers said, "only to the extent that the price did not give lenders a reason to turn down" invitations to join.

Bankers are now talking about the terms Sweden will offer on its \$1-billion jumbo, which is expected in the market as soon as the Danish transaction is completed. Current talk is that Sweden will not offer lenders as much freedom to construct the loan as they see fit.

The success of the Danish loan is encouraging other borrowers, which had been holding back, to come to the market. The Bank of Greece is planning to raise \$500 million and is asking banks to bid on terms for an eight-year loan. Greece last year paid ½ point over Libor and bankers expect it to squeeze through with a margin of ¾ point this year.

Fessa, a private Spanish electricity company, is seeking \$100 million for seven years at a margin of 1 point over Libor, up from the split ¾ point over Libor it paid last year.

At the other end of the scale is a \$100-million loan for Tepower organized by Banque Nationale de Paris. The 10-year loan, which has an average life of slightly less than six years, is priced at a slim ¾ point over Libor. However, BNP has just received permission to open a branch in Taiwan and the slim margin on the loan is clearly the price BNP is willing to pay for the privilege.

South Korea's Exchange Bank and an international group of banks proposing to arrange a \$500 million had reached what one participant calls a stand off over terms: KEB is seeking an eight-year loan carrying unchanged terms from what Korea paid last year — half a point over Libor or 20 basis points (100 equals one percentage point) above the prime rate. Lenders want a Libor margin of 1 point and a ceiling on the prime tranche of 1.3 points over the three-month rate for certificates of deposit compared to last year's ceiling of 1.25 points.

### NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

Borrower	Amount (millions)	Maturity	Coupon %	Price	Yield At Offer	Terms
Nation Credit Bank Finance	\$100	1993	7½	99½	11.34	Noncallable, Payable Feb. 15.
Council of Europe	DM 160	1993	7½	99½	7.96	First callable at 101 in 1991. Sinking fund to start in 1989 to produce a 8-year average life.
European Community	DM 200	1995	7½	99½	7.81	First callable at 102 in 1991. Sinking fund to start in 1986 to produce a 7.5-year average life.
Hydro-Quebec	DM 200	1993	7½	open	—	Noncallable. Price to be set Feb. 3.
Mitsui Osk Lines	DM 100	1988	7½	open	—	Noncallable. Price to be set Feb. 2.
Sumitomo Credit Corp. Com.	DM 100	1998	7½	open	—	First callable at 103 in 1993. Sinking fund to start in 1989 to produce a 10.5-year average life.
Quebec Province	DM 100	1998	7½	99	7.94	Noncallable, Private placement.
Swedish Export Credit	SEK 60	1995	11½	open	—	Redeemable every 3 years of par at holder's option; new coupon to be set every 3 years; callable or issuer's option every 3 years. Price to be set Feb. 10.

## Yield Gap Shrinks Demand for New Issues

(Continued from Page 9)

The U.K. gilt market, where yields of 12 percent are available, "stems to be stabilizing on the foreign exchange market and the gilt market is one of the most liquid in the world," explained one manager.

The Deutsche mark sector also recorded one casualty, with Canadean Imperial Bank of Commerce withdrawing from its place on the new-issue calendar. The bank had hoped to achieve a lower coupon than managers of the proposed 100-million-DM issue were willing to place on it.

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The current market issues are all quoted at 1½-point discounts from issue price despite the fact that they are all of high quality. The European Community is offering 200 million DM of 12-year bonds at 99½ bearing a coupon of 7½ percent. The Council of Europe is raising 160 million DM for 10 years with a

coupon of 7½ percent and an issue price of 99½.

Hydro Quebec is seeking 200 million DM for 10 years bearing a coupon of 7½ percent and Mitsu Osk Lines, carrying the guarantees of Sumitomo Bank, is offering 100 million DM of five-year notes bearing a coupon of 7½ percent.

New issues are scheduled to be launched this week for Banque Indosuez, Bank of Tokyo, American Express, Italy's Ferrovie dello Stato and South Africa's Iscor.

The Ecu market, small though it is, registers a regularity that surprises even its most enthusiastic proponents. The latest issue, 60

million Ecu for Swedish Export Credit, is the first from a Scandinavian borrower. The borrower is also the first credit institute to use the market and may indicate a wider use for the Ecu itself.

The notable feature of the issue is that it is basically three-year paper which is expected to be rolled over for a total life of 12 years. But at each three-year interval investors can request to be repaid or the borrower can call the issue.

The current coupon is an aggressively low 11½ percent which, managers say, is justified by the three-year maturity.

International Herald Tribune

(Continued from Page 9)

of private banks that were nationalized by former President José López Portillo last September.

But while the new financial officials have been concentrating on winning the support of major Western banks for the recovery program, they had expected that oil-export revenue of \$15 billion this year would supply the main portion of their foreign exchange needs in 1983.

The government was gambling not only that current oil prices would be maintained but also that its oil exports might surpass last year's average of 1.5 million barrels a day, thanks to a softening of domestic demand and an increase in production, which in December exceeded 3 million barrels a day for the first time.

Now, however, these calculations seem vulnerable because of the disarray within OPEC. "Whether we like it or not, we are part of the market," one official said, "and we'll abide by the rules of the game. We'll have to adjust production, exports and prices to the market."

Before the OPEC meeting in Geneva, in an apparent effort to contribute to more stable market conditions, a Mexican mission visited all the major oil exporters, including such non-OPEC members as Britain and Norway. "Disorderly situations are bad for everyone, including financial markets," the official said.

Last week, the state oil monopoly, Petróleos Mexicanos, said it would not initiate the lowering of international oil prices nor take measures to saturate the market.

But it added that it would maintain its policy of reviewing prices at the beginning of each month, which provoked speculation that a lower export price could be announced Tuesday.

At present, Mexico sells its lighter Istmo oil for \$32.50 a barrel and its heavier Maya crude for \$25 a barrel, OPEC's guideline price is \$34 a barrel.

Since Mexico became a major oil exporter in 1978, the United States has consistently bought more than 50 percent of its oil exports. Last July, Mexico also became the United States' principal foreign oil supplier, providing slightly more than Saudi Arabia.

White hoping to avoid a price drop, officials seem determined to avoid the mistake made in June 1981 when Mexico's refusal to lower its prices during the developing world oil glut resulted in the cancellation of many contracts and the loss of \$2 billion in revenue.

Rather, they are studying ways to recoup any losses from lower oil prices. "Our revenue estimate is based on exports of 1.5 million barrels a day at current prices," a Finance Ministry official said, "but

we could probably sell 200,000 barrels a day more."

Other officials are hoping that a continuing reduction in world interest rates might offer relief. At present, Mexico expects to pay about \$12 billion in interest on its \$80 billion foreign debt. "I don't know if it is wishful thinking," the Finance Ministry official added.

"But I think that the prime will be down to 9 percent by the end of 1983. And that would make all the difference to us."

On the other hand, if both oil and interest rates work against Mexico, officials acknowledge that the government

might have to accept an even deeper recession by further reducing imports or turning to the IMF or the United States for further assistance.

Meanwhile, the government is hoping to sign a \$5 billion loan agreement with its principal foreign creditors this month. It also seems close to rescheduling over an eight-year period \$20 billion in principal payments coming due between August 1982 and December 1984. Last August, Mexico suspended principal payments after a sharp devaluation of its currency provoked by a huge flight of capital.

The growth in M-2 mainly reflects shifts in the aggregates and is not a prelude to fundamental growth," said Harold Nathan of Wells Fargo Bank.

William Griggs, of Griggs & Santow Inc., agreed, but he noted that anticipation of such an increase may cause concern in the credit markets because of uncertainty about the Fed's response.

Mr. Griggs said the most recent figures for money market deposit

## Analysts Forecast Huge Bulge in M-2

By Marguerite Nugent  
*Reuters*

NEW YORK — The rapid

growth in the interest bearing money market deposit accounts introduced on Dec. 14 will result in an increase of between \$30 billion and \$60 billion in the broader M-2 measure of the U.S. money supply for January, according to forecasts of money market analysts.

The analysis noted, however, that most of the increase does not appear to reflect any fundamental growth in that aggregate. As a re-

### U.S. Consumer Rates

For Week Ended Jan. 28

Passbook Savings	5.50%
"All Savers" Certificates	N.A. %
6-Month Savings Certificates	8.64%
Tax-Exempt Bonds	8.64%
Bond Buyer 26-Bond Index	9.66%
Money Market Funds	7.80%
Bankers' 7-Day Average	12.22%
Home Mortgages	14.22%
PHLs, overrate	14.22%

accounts suggest M-2 could be up about \$60 billion in January.

He said that if the increase is that large, the market will need some form of reassurance from the Fed that it will not tighten the money supply. He suggested that might come in the form of a discount rate cut or in testimony by Paul A. Volcker, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

However, the M-2 figure for January is due Feb. 11 and Mr. Volcker will not present the Fed's goals for money policy for Congress until Feb. 16.

Mr. Griggs suggested the Fed could take a cut in the discount rate, currently 8½ percent, to coincide with the M-2 release to show the market it does not consider M-2 growth a problem.

In testimony last week before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, Mr. Volcker reaffirmed the Fed's commitment to combating inflation while saying the Fed would also encourage economic growth.

He also said he did not consider the recent growth in the aggregates as inflationary.

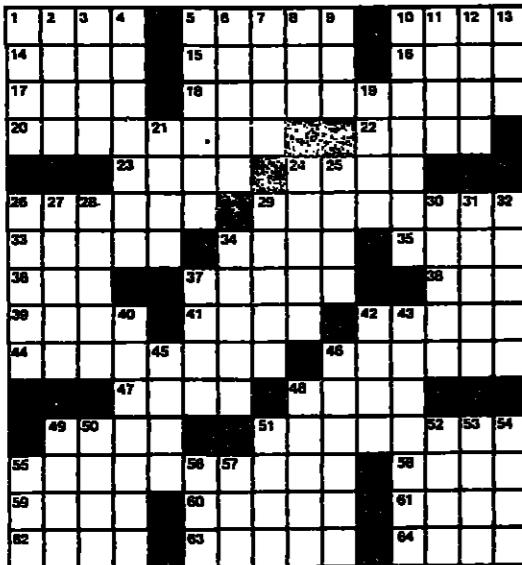
Analysts believe that the Fed is acting cautiously because of the controversy in Congress over the budget. Mr. Nathan said he doubted the Fed would take any easing action until there is some progress on the budget.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)			
Price	Feb.	May	Aug.
400	19.00-21.00	44.00-50.00	61.50-65.50
500	22.00-24.00	57.50-61.50	73.50-77.50
550	22.00-24.00	58.00-62.00	74.00-78.00
600	24.00-26.00	62.00-66.00	77.00-81.00
700	24.00-26.00	62.00-66.00	77.00-81.00
750	24.00-26.00	6	





## CROSSWORD



## ACROSS

1 Ship's jail  
5 "Dream of Gerontius"  
10 Computer  
12 Intense  
14 Scrooge spoiler  
15 Not a soul  
16 Combo of a sort  
17 Sol's follower  
18 Play up to the fans  
20 Norm  
22 Stored up  
23 He once lived on the Piazza San Marco  
24 Aard  
26 Decadent  
29 Mexican  
(draw)  
30 Folkways  
34 Motorist's headache  
35 Litigant  
36 Incensement  
37 Winged  
38 Foulaud  
39 Part of a fork  
41 Single  
42 Odd  
44 Tap the poker table  
46 Electrical problems  
47 Dramatis personae

48 Reckon  
49 Appear in the gloom  
51 Where play's the thing  
53 Platform in many parks  
56 Change for a "Amno" at weddings  
60 Shur  
61 Be won laurels in comedy  
62 Scored with a dazzling serve  
63 Barristers: Abb.  
64 Elegance  
DOWN

1 Casks: Abb.  
2 A "laugh" in sports  
3 College in New Rochelle  
4 Spanish V.I.P.  
5 Grip  
6 Peter of old films  
7 Prod  
8 Raggidy doll  
10 Takes part in a meeting  
11 Persia today  
12 Large amount  
13 Lawn material

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## 19 Whirled

## 21 Specs

## 24 Aver

## 25 Have no use for

## 26 Gives out

## 27 TV's "You Asked—"

## 28 Ridgen on investments

## 29 Inclination

## 30 Exterior

## 31 Boxer's maneuver

## 32 Fusses

## 34 Life preserver

## 37 Sights seen by Swiss

## 40 Made a cryptogram

## 42 Lean-to

## 43 Soil fertilizer

## 45 Bottles up

## 46 Rearing and touch

## 48 Warbucks

## 49 Secular

## 50 Formerly

## 51 Apt rhyme for it

## 52 "—each life..."

## 53 Spare

## 54 Surf of yore

## 55 Lingerie item

## 56 Caddy's contents

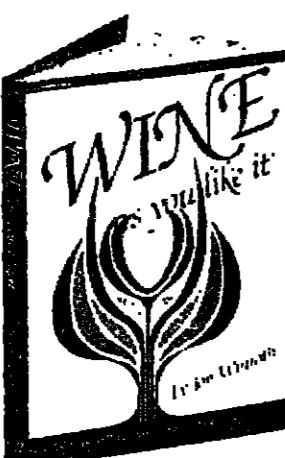
## 57 High, in music

## WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
ALGARVE	17	13	11	22
ALGIERS	19	66	2	38
AMSTERDAM	8	46	4	39
ANKARA	2	36	0	32
ATHENS	15	59	12	24
AUSTRALIA	21	88	22	72
BANGKOK	6	43	1	14
BEIJING	12	54	3	38
BEIRUT	14	57	4	34
BELGRADE	10	50	4	39
BELMOPAN	6	43	1	38
BOSTON	10	50	7	45
BRUSSELS	13	55	6	43
BUCHAREST	20	77	20	55
BUDAPEST	10	50	7	45
BUSQUETES	20	77	14	54
CAIRO	8	44	16	41
CAPE TOWN	25	77	14	44
CASABLANCA	16	41	3	38
CHICAGO	1	34	1	39
COPENHAGEN	12	54	7	45
CAI	16	41	1	39
COSTA DEL SOL	8	45	12	54
DAMASCUS	1	34	0	32
DUBLIN	1	34	0	32
EDINBURGH	1	34	0	32
FLORENCE	12	54	7	46
FRANKFURT	12	54	7	45
GENEVA	10	50	7	45
HARARE	28	83	15	59
HELSINKI	1	36	16	50
HONG KONG	22	72	18	54
ISTANBUL	10	50	8	46
JERUSALEM	5	41	0	32
LAS PALMAS	20	68	15	59
LIMA	26	79	22	72
LISBON	17	63	8	43

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

## How to buy wine without getting ripped off!



One of the many frank and fascinating chapters in Jon Winroth's wine book published by the Herald Tribune

This highly informative book is worth having for this chapter alone! But there's much, much more. Tips, tales and revealing information on wine buying, wine tasting, wine vocabulary and wine snobbery. In fact, it's a wholly new revelation of the wine world. A book you'll read and refer to for years to come and one that will increase your enjoyment and expertise. A super gift idea as well.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Wine as you like it

U.S. \$16 or equivalent in any convertible European currency—plus postage: in Europe, please add \$1.00 or equivalent for each copy; outside Europe, please add \$4 or equivalent for each copy.

Complete and return this coupon, with your check or money order to: International Herald Tribune Book Division, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92321 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ copies of WINE AS YOU LIKE IT.

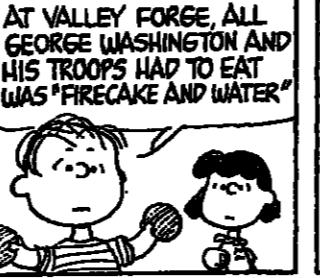
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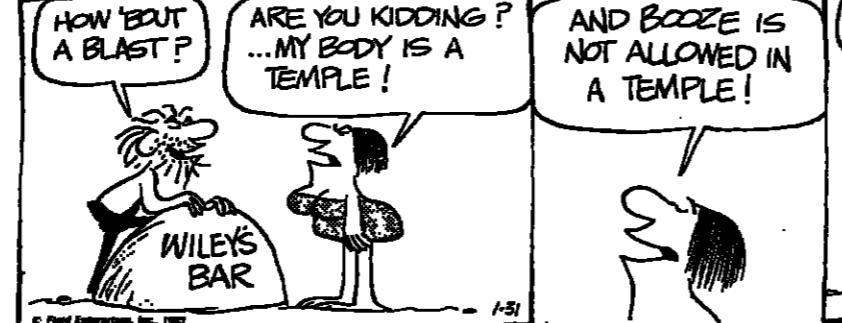
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Country: \_\_\_\_\_

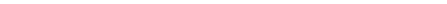
## PEANUTS



## B.C.



## BLONDIE



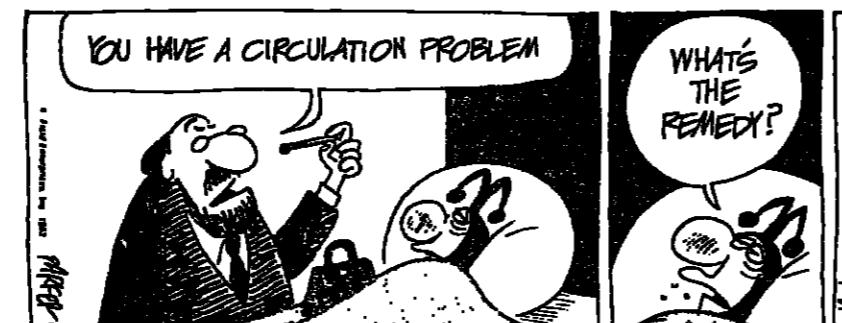
## BEETLE BAILEY



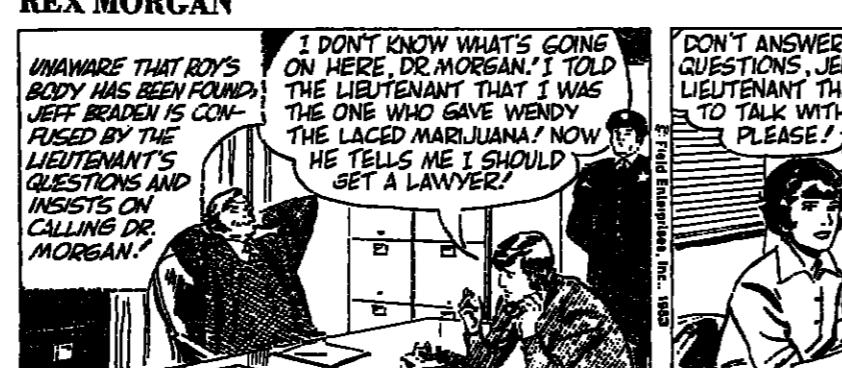
## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CHABT

CEWTI

GLYNIK

DUNOAL

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME by Herri Arnold and Bob Lee

No. way!

The SWORD SWALLOWER QUIT HIS JOB WITH THE CIRCUS BECAUSE THEY WANTED HIM TO DO THIS.

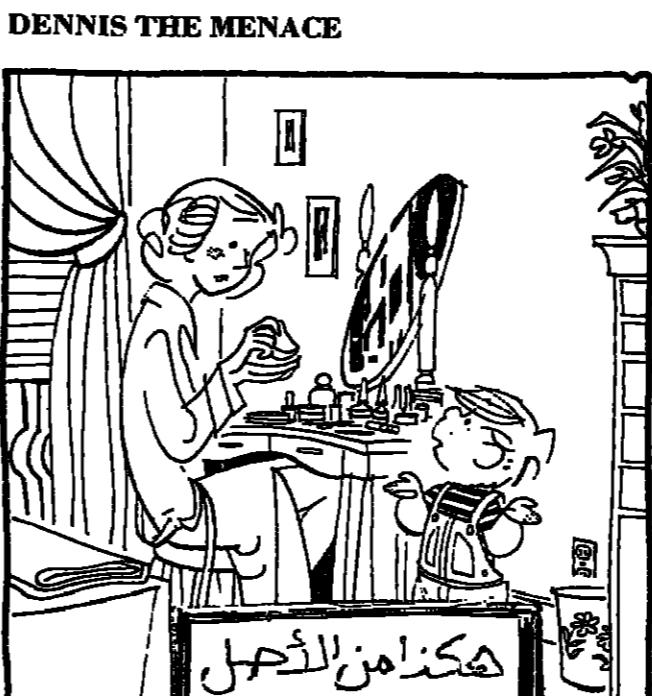
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: LOOSE DAISY MARKUP HOTBED

Answer: What soft soap might be recommended for—DIRTY LOOKS

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## BOOKS

## DIFFICULT WOMEN

By David Plante. 173 pp., \$9.95. Atheneum, 597 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"DIFFICULT WOMEN" is an apt title, for we are in a time when many women seem to be more difficult to themselves and to others, a time when it's difficult for them to determine how best to be a modern woman, how to choose among so many further possibilities. This book is difficult for David Plante, too, for he doesn't quite know what to make of it. He begins by conceding that he is often baffled by them. "Difficult Women" is a more interesting book than it would have been if he had pretended to understand them more fully. His occasional inability to figure these women has the effect of raising a question: "How far can they go in the pursuit of truth or of the self?" When he comes to a stop in his comprehension, it has the effect of a caesura in poetry, a break in the rhythm of the line that serves as a dramatic emphasis. And while he has already written eight well-reviewed novels, this is Plante's first nonfiction book, and his finding his way into the different requirements of another kind of writing has its drama also.

He begins with Jean Rhys, who is already past 80 when he visits her regularly to help her write her autobiography, to satisfy an unformulated curiosity of his own about her, and to get drunk with her as she talks through the afternoons. About this woman who was "rediscovered" a decade ago and called the best living writer by one critic, Plante says, "I'm not even sure I admire her very greatly as a novelist." What he admires, we learn as we get deeper into the book, is her difficulty. Like R.D. Laing, he seems to be fascinated by "the difficulty of being." And perhaps this is only natural, for if you look at

Plante's first subject is Gertrude Stein, the author of "The Four Ages." When we meet her, she is young, bright and clear, but all that seems to have disappeared and now she is an interesting piece of bad and insulting behavior. Plante suggests that she is a cult because she demands that most people do for her, and others, he's not very clear.

His third subject is Gertrude Stein, the author of "The Four Ages." When we meet her, she is young, bright and clear, but all that seems to have disappeared and now she is an interesting piece of bad and insulting behavior. Plante suggests that she is a cult because she demands that most people do for her, and others, he's not very clear.

Like its three subjects, "Difficult Women" is consistently interesting. It's as if Plante were strolling over a wild and rugged topography of femaleness and wonder, one lives in such a land, it's a question and a good book.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

"I can still make it," said South. "I can lead a club dummy, forcing East to split honors. Then my club six beat a big card."

The winning defense was a lead if South wins and play top clubs and another West ruff and cash his spade ace. East gains the lead in diamonds, cash the spade king and the queen.

West could have ruffed and led a heart, forcing South to guess how to play trumps

## SPORTS

**'No-Name' Dolphins, 'Skins Meet in Super Bowl**

By Bruce Lowrie

The Associated Press  
PASADENA, California — Regardless of the outcome Sunday's Super Bowl XVII shaped up as a victory for the common man. That is the essence of the Washington Redskins and the Miami Dolphins.

Neither has flamboyant superstar the likes of a Tony Dorsett or a Mark Gastineau. Neither is the darling of the media — the American Team or Sack Exchange.

And neither is the embodiment of greatness. Not yet. Yet greatness must start somewhere, and it was to start for either the Dolphins or Redskins in the Rose Bowl, whose

team had been covered by a turban in during a week of periodic rain.

The greatness may vanish almost as soon as it arrives. Not since the Pittsburgh Steelers defeated the Los Angeles Rams, 31-19, here three years ago has a team played in consecutive Super Bowls.

A team doesn't win big, one back-to-back until it has won its first one; it doesn't get to the Super Bowl until it's survived the playoffs; it doesn't get to the playoffs until it has beaten enough challengers.

And it does not defeat those challengers until it has the right

blend of players. That is the business of building such winners as the Redskins and the Dolphins, two once-pride teams fallen on hard times and then painstakingly retooled to meet in only the second rematch in Super Bowl history.

Retooled, in fact, by the same man — Bobby Beathard, once Miami's director of player personnel and now Washington's general manager.

Beathard joined the Dolphins in 1972, their perfect year and the second of their three consecutive Super Bowl seasons. By the time he left for Washington in 1978, Miami was again a contender.

That was the year he and Jack Pardee, his head coach, inherited a Washington team devoid of prime draft choices. Beathard dealt with what little leverage he had and slowly rebuilt the Redskins, too. The fruits of his labors are now on display on both sides of the line of scrimmage.

On one side defensive end Kim Bolander, nose tackle Bob Baumgardner, linebackers A.J. Duhe and Larry Gordon — members of Miami's "Killer Bees" defense. On the other: tackle Joe Jacoby, guards Russ Grimm and Fred Dean, "the Hogs" of the Redskins offensive line.

There is more to these teams than those units, but they typify the Super Bowl foes — hard work and teamwork.

Each team also has its stars, but even they have yet to be elevated to either instant or lasting recognition.

In the past decade there has been only one Roger, only one Terry, in the National Football League. Washington's quarterback is a guy named Joe. And if Theismann is just now gaining national attention, Miami quarterback David Woodley remains a mystery.

Running back? Tony, Earl, Franco — yes. But who's John? Perhaps even the Redskins don't know the enigmatic Riggins all that well, except to discover he's been all but unstoppable since the playoffs began. And who is Miami's Andra Franklin, other than the third-best runner in the league this season?

There's not a Swann among the

LES DIABLES, Switzerland — Maria-Rosa Quarino of Italy skied superbly in the second heat Sunday to win a women's World Cup slalom after lying third at the end of the first run. On Saturday, Doris de Agostini picked up her third downhill victory and virtually sewed up the World Cup downhill championship.

Quarino flew down the course in

39.87 seconds after clocking 41.85 in the first heat and took first place with an aggregate time of 1:21.72 seconds.

Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein finished second in 1:22.29 and Dorotea Tielka of Poland was third in 1:22.50.

Roswith Steiner of Austria finished fourth.

Erika Hess of Switzerland, fifth after the first leg, compromised her chances of retaking the lead in the overall cup standings when she hooked a ski on a flag pole and was disqualified.

Quarino said concentration was a key to her first World Cup victory since 1979.

"I never even notice that it was raining," she said. "I just concentrated on the course and tried to ski well."

The occasional heavy rain plagued the race. At one point during the first run, four skiers in a row left the course.

The track seemed somewhat better in the second run, and Quarino said it didn't hurt her that her coach laid out the course for the second heat. Her 39.87 was the first run's best clocking.

Wenzel posted a leading 49.67 in the first.

In Saturday's downhill, De Ago-

wide receivers, just a bunch of ugly ducklings like Charlie Brown of the Redskins and Tommy Vigorito of the Dolphins. They get the job done, not with particular grace, but they get it done.

Doubtless NBC, which was televising the game, would have preferred the Dallas Cowboys to Washington, the New York Jets to Miami — Big D vs. the Big Apple. But as Miami's coach, Don Shula, said: "Some people might prefer to see other teams here, but we're the team that are here. We've earned that right."

Shula was in the Super Bowl for the fifth time (the fourth with Miami) and for the second against the Redskins. Joe Gibbs, in his second year as Washington's coach, was in it for the first time. They are more than 10 years apart in age and more than 200 victories apart in their careers, yet they are not all that different. Each believes in making the most out of what he has and in making the fewest mistakes to achieve that end.

Each team was penalized less than the opposition this season. Each fumbled fewer times than the opposition. Each intercepted more passes than it had intercepted.

"If you look at these two teams," said Theismann, "I think the parallels you find are that neither has that explosive offense or crushing defense that has a name tagged to it yet; that they're well-coached, well-disciplined; that they go out and execute. You're not necessarily going to see spectacular plays but you're going to see a lot of good football."

These are teams which, when the strike occurred, stuck together. Some teams' players scattered across the country. Many of the Dolphins and Redskins continued

a

to work out regularly, a tribute as much to the coaches for whom they worked as to themselves.

When play resumed after eight weeks, the work paid off. Washington finished the strike-shortened nine-week regular season with eight victories, the best record in the National Conference. The Los Angeles Raiders had the best record in the American Conference, 8-1. Miami might have shared it but for the timely appearance of a snow plow on a wintry New England day, and finished 7-2.

In the playoffs, the Dolphins

avenged a loss to the Patriots.

avenged a loss of a year ago by defeating San Diego and beat the Jets for the third time in the sea-

son.

Riggins was the key in Washington's playoffs. He rolled up 119 yards against Detroit, had 185 yards and a touchdown against Minnesota and another 140 yards and two TDs against Dallas in the NFC title game.

The biggest name in Miami's

"No-Name"

defense of a decade

ago — accounting for two Super Bowl victories — was Bill Arnsparger, the assistant coach who developed and refined the concept of systematic substitution of confronting specific situations with specific defenses. It was revolutionary back then, but today is a staple in every team's game plan.

On Sunday, two less than spec-

acular offenses were to line up

against two opportunistic, aggres-

sive defenses. Some predicted a

yawner.

"What some people call boring,"

Shula has said, "others call funda-

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football purist, that is his kind of

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## LANGUAGE

## Matters of Anatomy

By William Safire

**WASHINGTON** — "I've had it up to my keister," said President Reagan expressing his irritation at unauthorized disclosures of his private conversations. My telephone immediately began ringing; since the analysis here of "dippy doodie," people come to me for the etymology of Reagan's decidedly outdated Americanisms.

**Kestier**, pronounced KEES-ter, has a meaning of "suicide, satchel, handbag," with a frequent connotation of "burglar's toccase"; it is probably a borrowing, through Yiddish, of the German "Kästchen," "chest." In 1931, American Speech magazine gave that definition along with another: "Kestier, a satchel; also what one sits on."

Now we are coming to what the president had in mind. Researchers at the Dictionary of American Regional English provided me with a printout of words used to describe jocularly the portion of the anatomy that Reagan had it up to, by frequency of use. The most popular word is not fit to print in The New York Times, but the others are *farney, rump, bottom, rear end, behind, rear, seat, tail, and backside*. Less frequently used are the French *derrière*, the British *bum*, the bookish *buttocks* and the high-salutin *posterior*. The president's choice, *keister*, is far down the list, between *cheeks* and the Yiddish *teckels*; slang lexicographers are keeping their eyes on *tums*, now enjoying a vogie far from South Suckout, where it takes two to tango.

**I**HAD come across a contemporary custom," writes Christian Rendier of Hamden, Connecticut, "particularly among the younger successful executive class. For greeting, at one time, there was the bow. Then the embrace. Then kissing. Recently I have come to see more and more of that age group 'shouldering'."

Rendier, like Adam on Naming Day in the Garden of Eden, has coined a word to describe a phenomenon that has gone unreported partly because it is unnamed.

At cocktail parties, or soirees after football games — usually when people have food in one hand and a drink in the other — a new and curious form of physical contact is

made. It has nothing to do with men, men with women, and women with women. The greeter rubs his or her shoulder gently but briskly, against the shoulder of the greeted, who smiles and either accepts the rub demurely or enthusiastically rubs back.

Before addressing the linguistic side of this, let us get an expert opinion on the social side from Judi Martin, of the United Feature Syndicate's "Miss Manners," and author of the novel "Gilbert: A Comedy of Manners," published by Atheneum.

"I have noticed the new social practice, too," says Miss Martin-Manners, "and would be delighted to have it given a name, although not 'shouldering.' In manners, we may, within the outer limits of politeness, give someone the cold shoulder (an abrupt turn of the body, shoulder first, at the approach of someone one wishes to snub), but not a warm shoulder."

Is the new greeting correct, or at least acceptable? "The new gesture seems an excellent response to the current enmity in social greetings," replies the author and novelist. "With some people shaking hands, some kissing one cheek, some the ear next to one or two cheeks, some hugging, there are a great many mishaps. Rubbing shoulders, or just lifting shoulders (the right ear only, so it does not resemble a shrug) seems within the tradition of vestigial gestures and very practical, as Rendier points out, for those who have their hands full, as so many people do these days."

Although she accepts the practice, a tiny frown appears on Miss Manners' ladylike brow at the word *shouldering*. I would smooth out that line because the particle form is not these days. *Parenting* has joined *mothering* and *fathering*, soon to be followed by a coinage for dealing with one's parents such as *childering*. *Shouldering* has a clear analogy in *elbowing*, which is not a greeting but an action taken in shoving for clothes in discount houses.

Other coinages for contact while clutching canapés will be entertained, but the new greeting is here to stay. Recently I have come to see more and more of that age group 'shouldering'."

New York Times Service

## Estelle Winwood: A Feisty 100

By Aljean Harmetz  
New York Times Service

**L**OS ANGELES — Estelle Winwood tip-toes Gallo cream shiny, plays bridge three times a week, smokes three packs of cigarettes a day and just turned 100.

Wearing brown brocade and a huge triangular hat, gold bracelets on both arms and black patent-leather pumps, and looking like a cross between a medieval queen and a carving of an ancient Egyptian princess, the fey and deft character actress of more than 40 Broadway plays and a score of movies sits on her sofa at noon sipping her drink.

Most noons she is still asleep in her four-poster bed. The habits of a lifetime in the theater are not easily broken. She eats breakfast at 12:30 P.M., reads in bed until 3 — she is currently halfway through *Kenneth Tynan's "Show People"* — and then begins telephoning for a bridge game or an escort to take her out to dinner, perhaps to Ma Maitson's trendy French bistro across the hills from her white stucco San Fernando Valley home. She goes out most nights. If she is forced to dine at home, she is likely to be so angry that she will smoke a pack of cigarettes in place of eating her drink.

For her 100th birthday Jan. 24, there was a party. President Reagan sent a telegram. Queen Elizabeth II sent a letter. Actors Equity gave her 100 red roses.

Fairy godmother to Leslie Caron's Cinderella in MGM's 1955 movie "The Glass Slipper," one of the madwomen of Jean Giraudoux's "The Madwoman of Chaillot" on Broadway in 1949, she was most often in some comedy by Noel Coward, James M. Barrie, Oscar Wilde or George Bernard Shaw. "The shine and polish of porcelain ware," Brooks Atkinson, the drama critic of The New York Times, wrote of her Lady Bracknell in Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest" in 1939.

For Winwood, life is long and art a passing fancy. "I've never taken life seriously about being an actress," she says. "I haven't any advice. Everything's luck. If you lose, you have to leave acting, if you win, you make a fortune. I've always looked on 100 as something for my great-great-grandmother of England. Coming to me it's like a punishment. Who wants to be 100?"

"Isn't it better than the alternative?" "I wouldn't mind being dead," she says. "It would be something new."

Winwood lives relentlessly in the present: "I don't think about careers. I think about how many people are coming to tea."

"I don't want to tell you lies," she says, struggling with the memory of her four years and some 300 plays at the Liverpool Repertory Company, where she got her training. "I was a very clever girl then. I still am." A moment later she insists that her parents were delighted when she went on the stage just before the turn of the century. "My family

is being English. I didn't mind. It's only Americans who make a fuss about such things." Her biographer, Bill Singer, sitting in a corner, whispers: "Her father objected strenuously. Her mother favored it."

Her father was "an important civil engineer, and we had our own tennis court," she says. Her father, she believes, died young on that tennis court. "I can't do now the things I did then," she says, "play tennis all day long." She can, however, sit without glasses, eat or drink anything she likes without worrying and imperiously live alone.

"Nobody could live with that woman.

She's mean," says Obelia Myers, her daytime companion of the last 17 years, affectionately. "I get along with her so long as I go home every night."

"I've got my dog," says Winwood. "I adore animals." She strokes the white poodle that lies beside her on the couch. "Lilly, do you love your Mum?"

Winwood is somewhat deaf and refuses to wear a hearing aid. "You don't miss things not listening to conversations." During the last decade she has broken both hips and she refused therapy; she walks with a cane. But her long bone fingers with the bright red nail polish do not tremble as she picks up her glass.

The glass is decorated with the queen of hearts. "I've never been married," she



The Associated Press

Centenarian Winwood: Waiting for "something wonderful to happen."

1 "I HAVE come across a temporary custom," writes Christian Rendier of Hamden, Connecticut, "particularly among the younger successful executive class. For greeting, at one time, there was the bow. Then the embrace. Then kissing. Recently I have come to see more and more of that age group 'shouldering'."

RENDERIE like Adam on Naming Day in the Garden of Eden, has coined a word to describe a phenomenon that has gone unreported partly because it is unnamed.

At cocktail parties, or soirees after football games — usually when people have food in one hand and a drink in the other — a new and curious form of physical contact is

made. It has nothing to do with men, men with women, and women with women. The greeter rubs his or her shoulder gently but briskly, against the shoulder of the greeted, who smiles and either accepts the rub demurely or enthusiastically rubs back.

Before addressing the linguistic side of this, let us get an expert opinion on the social side from Judi Martin, of the United Feature Syndicate's "Miss Manners," and author of the novel "Gilbert: A Comedy of Manners," published by Atheneum.

"I have noticed the new social practice, too," says Miss Martin-Manners, "and would be delighted to have it given a name, although not 'shouldering.' In manners, we may, within the outer limits of politeness, give someone the cold shoulder (an abrupt turn of the body, shoulder first, at the approach of someone one wishes to snub), but not a warm shoulder."

Is the new greeting correct, or at least acceptable? "The new gesture seems an excellent response to the current enmity in social greetings," replies the author and novelist. "With some people shaking hands, some kissing one cheek, some the ear next to one or two cheeks, some hugging, there are a great many mishaps. Rubbing shoulders, or just lifting shoulders (the right ear only, so it does not resemble a shrug) seems within the tradition of vestigial gestures and very practical, as Rendier points out, for those who have their hands full, as so many people do these days."

Although she accepts the practice, a tiny frown appears on Miss Manners' ladylike brow at the word *shouldering*. I would smooth out that line because the particle form is not these days. *Parenting* has joined *mothering* and *fathering*, soon to be followed by a coinage for dealing with one's parents such as *childering*. *Shouldering* has a clear analogy in *elbowing*, which is not a greeting but an action taken in shoving for clothes in discount houses.

Other coinages for contact while clutching canapés will be entertained, but the new greeting is here to stay. Recently I have come to see more and more of that age group 'shouldering'."

New York Times Service

ly, being English, didn't mind. It's only Americans who make a fuss about such things." Her biographer, Bill Singer, sitting in a corner, whispers: "Her father objected strenuously. Her mother favored it."

Her father was "an important civil engineer, and we had our own tennis court," she says. Her father, she believes, died young on that tennis court. "I can't do now the things I did then," she says, "play tennis all day long." She can, however, sit without glasses, eat or drink anything she likes without worrying and imperiously live alone.

"Nobody could live with that woman. She's mean," says Obelia Myers, her daytime companion of the last 17 years, affectionately. "I get along with her so long as I go home every night."

"I've got my dog," says Winwood. "I adore animals." She strokes the white poodle that lies beside her on the couch. "Lilly, do you love your Mum?"

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The glass is decorated with the queen of hearts. "I've never been married," she

says, which is true in an eccentric way. She has been married four times — to Arthur Chesney, the brother of Edmund Gwenn, the well-known character actor; to Grahame McClintock, who later married Katharine Cornell; to a New Zealand rancher, and, 39 years ago, to Robert Henderson, an English stage director many years her junior. The first two marriages ended in divorce. Her third husband died. She has lived apart from Henderson for the past 35 years, although he drops in several times a year to see her.

The living room crackles with one-liners from Winwood's brightly painted lips. (In 1919, three years after her Broadway debut, she defiantly chose to wear lipstick off the stage as well as on, as an action that dismayed the society of the day.) "You're coming for a week or two?" she asks a photographer as he puts down his bulging camera bag. Or, when it is pointed out that her views on acting have changed since an interview published nearly two decades ago, "If I didn't change in 17 years, I'd be in the lunatic asylum."

She loves old silver and, she says, never had a woman friend except Tallulah Bankhead. "I don't like women. I think they're silly," she says with a gesture of dismissal.

Is there anything she would really like?

She takes a thoughtful sip of her drink and a last drag on her cigarette and says, "I'd like something wonderful to happen."

## ARIZONA POSTCARD

## Tucson con Carne Seca

By Charles Hillinger  
Los Angeles Times Service

**T**UCSON, Arizona — Tucson's city manager, Joel Valdez, says he never eats Mexican food when he travels.

"You see, people in Tucson are spoiled. Tucson has the best Mexican food in America. Many say our food is better than that found anywhere in Mexico."

The El Charro restaurant in the El Presidio Historic section of downtown Tucson and other Mexican restaurants throughout the city proclaim the superiority of Tucson's Sonoran-style Mexican cuisine boldly across the top of menus:

"**TUCSON — MEXICAN FOOD CAPITAL OF THE WORLD!**"

"The difference is our food is steeped in the cooking tradition brought to Tucson by pioneering families from the state of Sonora over a century ago," explained Carlotta Flores, who, with her husband, Ray, owns and operates El Charro.

Her great-aunt, Monica Flin, owned El Charro and ran the restaurant's kitchen from 1922 until her death in 1976 at the age of 94. She is a Tucson legend.

Every morning at 7 a.m., Flores prepares 50 pounds of beef on a clothesline in a cage that he hoists up a 50-foot-high pole outside El Charro.

The beef is sun-dried for nine hours, then brought down, steamed, run through a tenderizer and later marinated with oils and spices, fried in lard, then saturated with lime juice. This is *carne seca*, one of the most eagerly sought-after foods in town.

"*Carne seca* is one of many Mexican dishes that originated here in Tucson," Carlotta Flores said. "*Chimichanga* — deep-fried burritos — is another dish that originated in Tucson. My great-aunt, Monica Flin, had a lot to do with the creation of *chimichanga*."

The Floreses say *tostadas con queso* — melted cheese on tortillas — were first served in Tucson.

In Tucson restaurants, 18-inch-tall, wafer-thin homemade flour tortillas covered with melted cheese are served on pedestal dishes.

Like nearly every Mexican dish served in Tucson, there is a distinctive flavor even in something as

simple as a cheese crisp on a graham flour tortilla.

"There are many reasons why Flores explained. "Spices, the method of cooking. The fact we fry our food in lard. Our tortillas are homemade, not store-made; on lard is ground fresh every day. We don't use chili powder."

Other regional dishes include green corn tamales and frijoles charros — a small pancake-like dish.

Many prominent personages from Mexico fly to Tucson just eat. Cantinflas, the actor, and Javier Saussa, president of Sanc Tequila, Mexico's biggest agave company, are aficionados of the son's Sonoran-style cooking.

Even lunch counters like the 50-year-old Rapido across from the Tucson Museum of Art are claimed as a gourmet delight.

Rapido, in the same family since 1932, came by its name because Armando Perez, the founder, was first in Tucson to use an automobile to deliver food, a 1930 Plymouth.

For 50 years, customers have been lining up at midday outside the tiny food stand to buy *refried burritos*.

**Quarantine Rule**

## For Entry to U.S.

## May Be Revised

United Press International

**A**TLANTA — New U.S. foreign quarantine regulations listing 18 diseases capable of creating a public health threat are expected to be signed into law soon by President Ronald Reagan.

The regulations were last fully revised in 1956. The new regulations delete many diseases, with which quarantine officers at U.S. ports of entry will no longer be concerned but adds others that could bar or delay entry of travelers. The additions include *La* Marburg, Ebola, Congo-Crimea and some other viral hemorrhagic fevers that occur in tropical climates, particularly Africa. They are highly contagious and have fatality rates up to 50 percent.

Dr. Michael Lane, head of the Center for Prevention Services at the Centers for Disease Control, which oversees quarantine regulations, said two more signatures by council members were needed.

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